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XVIII.

Prague, the Old Bohemian City—A Mixed Population—The Oldest Jewish Colony in Europe—The Jew Quarter—The Old Cemetery and Synagog—St. John Nepomuk—Various Other Matters.

The route from Dresden to Prague takes you along the banks of the Elbe till within a short distance of the latter city, where you strike the Moldau, which is an important contributor to the great river. For the first three hours the scenery is magnificent. The waters of the river lave the feet of ranges of exceedingly picturesque mountains on either side, that are even more striking, as a whole, than any on the Rhine. There are natural palisades that in appearance are so near human handiwork as to make it difficult to believe that some race of giants did not pile them up. There are crags crowned with rocks that may well deceive one into the belief that they are actual ruins; there are natural arches over deep and dark ravines; there are openings in the mountains through which the eye catches other ranges running across the ravine, if the deep and precipitous gulf may be so called, and the river twists and turns everywhere so as to keep the view changing perpetually, each moment disclosing a new beauty. We passed castles, or fortresses rather, on the summits of crags, which, in the day they were built, were impregnable, to reach which would weary an eagle, but which our modern missiles, powder-winged, would make ruins of in 15 minutes. When men fought with bows and arrows, and swords, and shields, these fortresses were ugly things to attempt, but science has made them as puny as the images in the Noah's arks of babies.

Approaching Prague the mountains bid each other good-bye, and they move off out of even calling distance. The valley widens rapidly until at about 10 miles of the old Bohemian city the valley widens out till it is fully 30 miles across, and as flat as an Illinois prairie, and quite as fertile.

Then you realize you are in Bohemia. The faces of the people are different from the Germans you are leaving behind you. Instead of the heavy, round face, and hair of all colors, you see the sharp features, the black hair, the restless eye, that betrays Oriental blood; the wagons are still more clumsy than those of the Germans, the harnesses are ornamented in a tawdry sort of fashion, and you can imagine easily that from these people came the Gypsies, and that it would not take much to make Gypsies of them again. The roads are not so good, the fields do not show the same careful and methodical cultivation, and their dwellings lack the neatness that characterizes the German habitation, no matter how humble.

A half hour from Prague and we are in the valley of the Moldau, and the difference in the people is still more apparent. The German draws his tastes and inspirations from the West and the Bohemian from the East. One is Orientally inclined, the other Occidentally.

"I can't understand how they live happily here," said Mr. Tibbits, referring to a very small and dreary village. "It's a long way from Oshkosh."

"Were there people traveling through Wisconsin," remarked the Professor, "they would wonder how the Oshkosh people live. Oshkosh is a long way from Poltzein."

Every American and English speaking man knows Prague from that fiendish piece of piano music entitled "The Battle of Prague," which, up to perhaps 30 years ago, was the show piece that all girls had acquired.

"Will Miss Anna oblige me with music?"

"I really do not play well enough, and I am sadly out of practice."

Then the mother:

"Anna, dear, oblige Mr. Smith. Indeed you play very well, considering that you have only been taking lessons a year. Play something."

"What shall I play?"

This question was totally unnecessary, for she had been trotted out on the battle-field of Prague for several years, it being the only piece she had ever mastered, and she played it with "groans of the wounded," "charge of the cavalry," "cannonade," "the retreat," "shouts of the victors," and all, with much use of the pedals. This piece of piano music came into the minds of every one of the party as we neared the old City.

A GENUINE OLD CITY.

Prague is to Bohemian Austria what Nurenburg is to Germany, a purely ancient City, one on which the iconoclastic hand of modern progress has been laid very lightly. There are new and comparatively modern buildings in it, and street railroads and gas, and all that, but the modern is in the part you don't see at the beginning, and one has the feeling, when he does come upon it, that he is in some other City, and not in Prague at all.

Prague, old and new, has a population of about 200,000, of which 20,000 are Jews. I should say, not to be absolutely accurate, that every third man you meet is either a soldier or a priest. There are a great plenty of both. It must be a very wicked people to require so many priests to look after their morals, and the priests very remiss, for the City is a very immoral one.

The streets are, with the exception of one or two, very narrow, very dirty, and very peculiar. Like all old Cities they were never laid out, but, like Topsy, "growed." They commence nowhere in particular, meander along at their own sweet will in a purposeless sort of way, and end without any special reason. There are hundreds of arches put there for no purpose apparent to the man of to-day, through which you must pass to get anywhere. There are long narrow passages which wind and twist like serpents. The buildings lining them are very tall, and seem taller than they really are from the narrowness of the streets. They are built with gables and steep roofs, with miserable little windows and all sorts of queer openings, which were devised, apparently, to see how inconvenient they could be made. On a rainy day Prague is the most soul-depressing, spirit-stifling City in Europe. Suicide ought to be very common there.

It is uncomfortable, but nevertheless interesting, because it is like no other City. Nuremburg is old and quaint, but is a sort of German quaintness. Prague is even more quaint, because the wild Bohemian in his native lair, a thousand or more years ago, was a more quaint and picturesque barbarian than the German.

THE CHURCHES AND PEOPLE.

The churches partake of the Oriental fancies of the people, their spires being always very high and with much gilt, and their public buildings partake of the characteristics of the churches.

Although the Germans only number one-fourth of the population, they, with the Jews, control the bulk of the business. The Bohemians, who have a majority of all the population, admit the superiority of the Germans, and concede to them what they cannot avoid, the control of affairs. Germans are the manufacturers of Prague, and with the Jews, the merchants. The German element control in politics, fill the most of the public offices and are the controlling element generally.

The Jews in Prague are the same as the Jews everywhere. They fill every place in business, from the largest and widest banking and merchandizing, to the dealing in old clothes and bones. One class of them occupy the most gorgeous palaces, and another the most squalid tenements. Some of them handle millions, others kreutzers.

The Jewish colony in Prague is the oldest in Europe. They established themselves here before the destruction of King Solomon's Temple, in the Pagan days, then as now, following the most lucrative business. They were then the slave-dealers of Bohemia, buying and selling the captives taken in war.

To write of the Jews in Europe is to write a history of ceaseless and causeless persecution. In 1290 they were almost exterminated by the mob. They were accused of having insulted the Host, an accusation easily made and one which would stir up the fiercest passions of a mob, and they were murdered by the thousands in Prague, and for that matter all over Germany. But they never were killed out by persecution. A remnant remained. Accessions came to them, and they are here to-day, despised and hardly treated it is true, but safe from persecution, and with that which gives them power, if not love—wealth.

OLD MANNERS AND CUSTOMS.

More than in any other City unless it may be Amsterdam, they have retained their old-time customs and manners. They dress differently from the Christians, and they have their own distinct institutions. They support 10 synagogs, schools for all their children, and they are permitted their own magistrates who meet in their own Town-hall to regulate their own internal affairs. While subject to the general laws they make their own laws for their own government.

The Jewish quarter, proper, is the most squalid of any on the continent, unless it may be that in Amsterdam. It is on the low banks of the Moldau, and is a perfect net-work, a labyrinth of very narrow streets and passages, lined with low and extremely filthy houses, with a smell which has nothing on earth to compare it with. In this narrow and confined quarter 20,000 of them live, move and have a being.

The pursuits of the Jews in the Jew quarters are precisely like those of other Jew quarters in European cities. They are the merchants of the worthless. There is not a piece of furniture so dilapidated, not a garment so worn, not an implement so broken or worn, not a boot or shoe so badly gone, not a piece of cloth however small, new or old, that has not its value in the Jew quarter. You shall see women sorting over the cuttings from tailors' shops, though what can be done with the triangular pieces is a mystery to any one but the people who do it, you shall see a sturdy fellow with a dozen pair of trousers in all stages of decay going from shop to shop offering them to the dealers, you shall see everything that is second-hand from a saddle to a darning needle, exposed for sale. There are stands for refuse meat, stands for second-hand books, collected from the Lord knows where and sold to the Lord knows whom, there are shirts that are almost entirely holes, boots that are not mated, sewing machines that won't work, cooking stoves without lids, and almost without top, bottom or sides; implements broken at both ends, and twisted in the middle, and ten thousand things that have come from dust-holes and the street, things that no one would put a value upon of a penny a ton; but here they all have their value. And above this mass of rubbish is a stench so thick that it seems almost solid, a smell of horrible cooking, of dirt, and fires that struggle through the dense smell for life, and of a people unwashed and filthy, and of streets unswept and uncared for.

All this business is transacted on the sidewalk in the open air. There are shops—dark, gloomy, narrow dens—filled with the goods of the quarter, but their doors are always open, no matter what the weather, the man and wife doing the business sitting in the doorway. Nothing is bought or sold inside—the shops are merely magazines that have the shelter that the owners do not.

The old Jew in this quarter, with his long beard, his raven hair, with cork-screw ringlets down the temples, and his long coat, makes a very peculiar picture, and one always to be remembered.

THE JEWISH BURYING GROUND.

Right in the center of this quarter is the old Jewish burying-ground, a spot that reaches back of the memory of man. It is a large enclosure right in the center of the quarter, which is in the center of the City, piled with the dead of ages. For centuries the Jews buried their dead there, bodies having been forgotten and others buried on the top of them. It has not been used for a hundred years or more, as it will hold no more.

The mighty men of Jewry repose here, and the monuments to their memory are the oldest of any in this very old City. Here lies the famous Rabbi Abigno Karo, who was laid in his last resting place in 1439, and Jews from all parts of the world make pilgrimages now to his grave. Rabbi Lowi's tomb dates back to 1690, and that is very modern. The monuments are almost all of a rough sandstone, covered with inscriptions in Hebrew characters, but no matter how deep the cut time is steadily and remorselessly obliterating the inscriptions, and the most of them are scarcely legible. The elements are more powerful than man.

A great many of the slabs bear the symbols of the tribes to which the dead belonged. Those with a pitcher upon them cover the dust of one of the tribe of Levi, and those with two hands pointing upward were lineal descendants of Aaron.

Upon the most of them are piles of little stones. It is a custom, with Bohemian Jews at least, to place little pebbles upon the tombs of their deceased friends as well as upon the graves of those whom they admire for services to the race or for distinguishing qualities of any kind. Rabbi Karo's tomb is always covered with those tokens of respect.

It is the most singularly appearing spot in Europe. The monuments stand as closely together as possible, and they are all worn and time-eaten. To add to the effect stunted trees grow everywhere, their withered and twisted branches and scant foliage making an appropriate finish to an unused cemetery. The trees fit the monuments, and the monuments fit the grounds, and the withered old Jew who acts as your guide, looking as though he had gotten out of one of the graves to do you the service, made an appropriate addition to the rest of it. However, he took his fee very like a live man.

Within the enclosure is a house where the services over the dead are performed. Grave clothes were kept in readiness there, and rich and poor were buried in the same vestments, in the same kind of plain coffin, and with the same ceremonies. In the hour of death there was no distinction among the members of the race. The rich had more imposing monuments than the poor, but they got no better burial. The Jews preserved a most faithful republicanism in this particular.

A curious old place, indeed, is this repository of the dead of centuries. Rabbi and rag-picker, banker and scavenger, all together and all upon a common level, all perfectly equal. Here they lay, but the world goes on just the same as though they had never been. They came to a stop, but the world moves on. The world slipped out from under their feet as it is slipping out from under ours. This because the world must move, and the world is bigger than our feet. Here they lay, one piled upon the top of another, the monument to their memories, set up by loving hands, fading out gradually but certainly as the movement of time. The wind, and rain, and frost, and heat are stronger than granite or bronze. They attack first the inscriptions, as if they had a pleasure in demonstrating the futility of men's aspirations to be remembered, then to demonstrate his utter insignificance they gnaw at the block itself, till it becomes a shapeless mass, and finally crumbles into dust.

Centuries ago the sleepers here were moving about the streets of Prague on the very stones that weary our feet. They fought, made love, had revenges, traded, struggled and strove, even as their successors are doing—they wore out their lives in a pursuit of ends that perished with them. Moses had a spite at Levi, and pursued him to his grave, a place he himself found very shortly afterward. Abram wanted great wealth and got it; while Jacob coveted position and got it. The hated and hater, the rich man and the pauper, the honored minister and the poor dependant, all lie together in this little yard, and time has dealt no more kindly with the monument over the one than the simple slab over the other. They are all forgotten.

Could Moses come back and live his life over again he would say when he was displeased with Levi, "What matters it? In a very few years Levi and I will both be in the grave-yard with our toes turned upward, and it won't pay to go to any especial trouble to get a revenge." Levi would say, "What good to me would it be to get the better of Moses? It's only for 10 or 20 years anyhow." And Abram would remark to himself, "What good is money that I can't use 10 years from now, and what matters a ducat more or less?"

And they would all live very differently from what they did, and would have been better and happier men.

But as men who have gone out can't come back to benefit by the experience of their one life, the Abrams, and Moseses, and Levis of Prague of to-day are doing precisely as those of the little old grave-yard did a thousand years ago, and those to succeed them will do the same. Only a philosopher lives properly, and he has to have very good control of himself to do it.

OLDEST SYNAGOG IN EUROPE.

The old synagog, the oldest in Europe, is near the burying ground. It was erected in 1316, on the site of another, which was burned in some of the troubles to which the Jews were always subjected. It is a small building of ancient brick, with a very steep roof, the interior divided into two aisles and simply vaulted. It is no mere show place but is used to-day, as it always has been, as a place of worship. Two services are held in it daily.

Nothing can be more gloomy than this, to the Jews, sacred place. The windows which light the structure are very small, it was never cleaned, the dust of ages remaining as it accummulated. Broom, soap or whitewash would be sacrilege. The vault—it is nothing more—is filled with brass candlesticks and hanging holders for lamps, which burn at some of their festival seasons night and day, and these have smoked the ceilings and walls till they are of an uniform dull, black-brown color. The holy books of the law are kept in a fire-proof cabinet of metal, around which are hung the gaudy, though dingy, vestments, breast-plates and other paraphernalia of the priests.

The women are not permitted to sit with the men during service, but as religion is necessary for them as well, they have an annex outside where they sit unseen, openings in the wall giving them the benefit of the services.

This old synagog contains one trophy that is creditable to the race, a flag stretched across the center, which was presented to them by the city for their bravery during the desperate siege in 1648. They demonstrated the fact that they could fight as well as Christians when they had anything to fight for.

The ancient mummy who shows you the church lessens the effect by insisting upon selling you a souvenir of it, gaudily bound, as you emerge from its gloom, which takes you out of the dim past and plumps you into the more immediate present with uncomfortable rapidity. However he has to live. He can't exist upon memories. Memories may fill the mind but not the stomach. He can't feed his children on ancient history. They would wither and perish from the face of the earth and would not grow up to deal in second-hand clothing were their only nourishment remembrances of the past glory of the race. They have to have kraut and wurst, the same as other people.

THE MOLDAU BRIDGE.

The oldest and most interesting bridge that crosses the Moldau is a great old stone affair of no particular beauty, known as the Carlsbrucke, which was begun in 1357, during the reign of Emperor Charles IV. The entrance to the bridge from the old Town, is through a massive stone gate some 40 or 50 feet high, which is a part of the original walls of the Town. It is a rugged piece of masonry, with numerous little windows and loop holes, and is decorated with coats of arms rudely carved on large tablets set into the solid masonry. During the 30 years war this old gate played a prominent part. The Swedes had come down the hills on the west bank of the Moldau, and through the treachery of an Austrian officer had easily taken possession of the little Town there, now known as Kleinseite. They came down in a mass to the Carlsbrucke and marched across the river. For some unexplained reason this great gate, which was the only way the enemy could get into the Town, was not guarded, and the Swedes were over half way across the bridge and were rapidly nearing the gate, when a Jesuit saw their approach from the college near by. He rushed out, summoned two or three soldiers and lowered the portcullis, just as the van of the Swedes reached it. These four men defended the gate till the citizens and students of the university came to the rescue, and so successful was their resistance, that though the Swedes besieged and bombarded the gate for 14 weeks they were unable to effect an entrance into the City.

The bridge is 540 yards long, and is very solidly constructed, 146 years having been taken to complete it. The main portion is as solid now as ever it was, but time has played havoc with the parapet, which has so worn away that a new one had to be built. On this new parapet are the 28 statues and groups of saints that adorned the original. The figures are all of heroic size, and some of them are fine works of art, notably the one of St. John Nepomuk, which was cast in bronze in 1683 by the celebrated Nuremberger, Rauchmuller.

NEPOMUK.

Nepomuk was the the Court Chaplain to King Wenceslaus IV., who came to him one day and commanded him to tell what his Queen had confessed to him the day before. The priest refused to betray the secrets of the confessional even to the King, whereupon he was seized and thrown into a dungeon under the old palace. After he had lain there some time he was again commanded to do the bidding of the King and again refused. Then he was introduced to some of the tortures used by the Kings of those days to force information from unwilling subjects, but that did not stir the priest. He was firm under the most cruel tortures. The King, finding at last that he could get nothing from him, ordered his soldiers to tear his tongue out by the roots and then throw him over the parapet of Carlsbrucke into the Moldau. This was done and the unhappy priest perished miserably. After his body had been three days in the water it rose to the surface and around the head was a bright halo, with five wondrously brilliant stars. The spot over which the body was seen is now marked on the parapet by an iron cross sunk deep in the stone, and surrounded by five brass stars.

Years after he was enrolled on the list of saints, and is and always has been greatly reverenced by the Bohemians. Every year there is a temporary chapel erected on the bridge in front of his statue, where mass is said to thousands of pilgrims who come from every part of the country.

Last year 84,000 devout Catholics from abroad were present in one day. At these times all traffic on the bridge is stopped and everything is given up to the religious ceremonies. At that time the City is full of strangers, and the country people in their curious costumes make it a very novel and interesting sight.

It is asserted that this legend was made out of whole cloth by the Jesuits hundreds of years after the alleged drowning of the saint. But of that nobody is competent to judge. The Jesuits have the advantage of the doubters, for they can triumphantly assert that there isn't a man on earth who can say from his own personal knowledge that the miraculous lights did not appear as stated.

"I can bring a half dozen men who *saw* you take the pig."

"I can bring a hundred men who will swear they *didn't* see me take the pig."

If it is true the King was a most absurd being, and had very little knowledge of men, women and things, and no philosophy whatever. What good would it have been to him had Nepomuk betrayed the secrets of the confessional to him; if the confessor had assured him that the Queen was innocent he would have still believed her guilty, and that the woman and priest were in league. If he had told him that she had confessed guilt then he wouldn't have believed him, for he loved the Queen and the statement of the priest would only have made him miserable. In any event he wouldn't have been satisfied, no man afflicted with jealousy ever was. The priest was in a very uncomfortable position, for do whatever he would, it was a settled matter that he would incur the enmity of his King.

What the King should have done was to make up his mind that be his Queen false or true he couldn't help it, and that he had only a few years to live with her anyhow, and it wouldn't be worth his while to throw confessors over bridges or make any unpleasantness about it at all. He should have imitated old King Cole, the only sensible monarch on record, and should have

Called for his pipe, and called for his bowl,
And called for his fiddlers three.

and had as good a time of it as circumstances would permit. If he had done this there would have been no St. John Nepomuk, it is true, but the 80,000 people wouldn't have been compelled by their religious sentiments to come to Prague every year, on the Saint's Day. No one can tell how far into the future his acts will reach.

Nepomuk is the patron saint of bridge builders and is presumed to have these structures and those connected with them under his especial charge.

CROOKED STREETS.

Prague is an interesting but anything but a handsome City. Its streets are very narrow and very crooked, and there is not that cleanliness that is seen in German Cities of the same or smaller size. The principal street is known as the "Graben," built upon what was formerly the moat around the City. It is broad and well paved, and about half of its length, eight or nine blocks, is lined on both sides with solid, well-built modern business houses. The rest of it contains a number of the old buildings with the newer ones. Some of the new houses are very fine, of a tasteful style of architecture and thoroly well built, making a strong contrast with the dingy, irregular houses of the past centuries.

All over the City the narrow streets are lumbered up with the debris of old buildings being torn down to make way for modern edifices. It will take a great many years, however, to entirely wipe out all of the old buildings. To judge by their appearance the builders of them intended that they should last for all time, and the probabilities are that their expectations will be realized unless the strong hand of the nineteenth century progress seizes them. Then they are lost.

One very annoying feature of the City is the utter impossibility of a stranger getting from one point to another without walking a long roundabout way. The streets twist around great old buildings and suddenly open into another street directly opposite from the one you thought you would strike. The resident however gets around with the greatest ease. There are thousands of short cuts all over the City, that are very convenient—to those who know them. Here you dive down two or three steps and find yourself in a dark passage under some big building, but it brings you into the street you want in two minutes, while to go any other way would take 15 to 20. There are numerous alley-like passages that lead through open courts, under buildings and around sharp corners that connect two streets that have perhaps only one other connecting street. With a good knowledge of these short cuts one can cover a great deal of territory in Prague in a very short time. The only trouble is, a stranger don't know them.

Street cars are very rare, there being only two lines in the old part of the city, on the east bank of the Moldau. They are of English pattern and construction, and the road beds were laid by an English company. Omnibuses are more frequently used, and they are very strange-looking and exceedingly uncomfortable. They are not like any other vehicle used in any other City in Europe. Instead of the handsome omnibus or stage, the Pragueites delight in a small, curious-shaped covered wagon, drawn by two horses. They are set very low, the body barely clearing the ground. They are divided into compartments, and behind is a little platform, on which, on either side is a small stool, which projects out over the edge of the platform. There is a sort of a strap back to this stool, so that there is no danger of falling off. They are very clumsy old rattle-traps, but do an immense business, being great favorites in the old City, where the crookedness of the streets prevents the building of street car lines.

A PROTESTANT HERO.

There is one peculiarity in the people of Prague, priests and all. They are the most devoted Catholics on the continent, but they take great pride in the history of all their heros, Catholics, Protestants and Jews. The manuscripts of Huss are preserved carefully and shown with pride, they will refer the visitor to the banner given by the City to the Jews, whom they hate as the devil is said to hate holy water, and a favorite walk is to Ziskaberg, a hill which takes its name from Ziska, the friend of Huss, who on this spot summoned the citizens of Prague to oppose Sigismund, the Emperor, the betrayer of Huss, who had been burned in violation of the Imperial safe conduct. The place was fortified by the citizens, the women and children, even, laboring in the ditches and earth-works with great enthusiasm under his orders.

The Emperor attacked him with 150,000 men, but Ziska repulsed him, and coming out from his ramparts defeated him in a pitched battle under the walls of the City. This was in 1420. Matters are not considered of interest in Prague that occurred less than 400 years ago.

He lost one eye in his youth, and the other was knocked out by a splinter at the battle of Raby, in 1421, but though totally blind he continued to command the Hussite forces up to his death, fighting great battles and always winning.

All these things the people of Prague are just as proud of as though this great warrior and zealot had been of their faith instead of a most sturdy opposer.

Possibly they may have taken into consideration the fact that as they were once Protestants and now Catholics, they may be Protestants again. They are very impartial, however, in their admirations.

This queer old City has always been a seat of learning, and its University to-day has over 2,000 students from all parts of the world. Like everything else in Prague the University has seen some hard times. It was founded in 1343 by Emperor Charles IV., and was the first great public school established in Germany. Great privileges were given it, the best Professors were employed and its fame soon spread everywhere and attracted great numbers of students from all countries. At one time, so the contemporary chronicles say, there were 20,000 students enrolled. That was about the time when the Reformer Huss began teaching the doctrines which finally separated the Bohemians from the Roman Catholic Church. It was in 1409 that Huss, who at that time was a very powerful man in that City, proposed a series of measures for abridging the privileges of the foreign students and transferring the power to the Bohemians. This the foreigners did not like, and they showed their dislike by quitting the University in a body, 15,000 of them leaving in one week. These students scattered all over Europe, and it is to them that the world is indebted for the universities which they founded at Heidelberg, Leipsic and Cracow. After this defection Huss had everything his own way in Prague, and the University became the school of the doctrines promulgated by him and by John of Prague. Here it was that Huss first preached the doctrine he got from the English reformer Wyckliffe, and here it was that Wyckliffe's Bible, which created such an excitement in religious circles, was translated into German. At the conclusion of the Thirty Years' War, which brought the Catholics into power again in Bohemia, the privileges of the University and its faculty of theology were transferred to the Jesuits and the University was converted into the school of medicine and law it now is.

VERY DEVOUT RELIGIONISTS.

Prague is an intensely religious place, there being 62 Catholic churches and chapels there. There are 19 monastaries, and four nunneries. The Protestants have only three churches, and the 20,000 Jews, out of an entire population of 190,000 have 10 synagogs. There are churches everywhere, and in almost every conceivable place there are statues of the Virgin and the various saints. On the old stone bridge, among the 28 statues of saints that adorn it is one very large and elaborately ornamented statue of the Holy Virgin, before which a little light is always kept burning. It has not been allowed to go out for nobody knows how many hundreds of years. Standing in front of this statue a stranger can get a better idea of the amount of religious feeling there is in Prague than in any other way. There is a constant stream of people crossing and recrossing the bridge at all times. The foot passengers, if they are men, reverently raise their hats as they pass the statue, while the women invariably make the sign of the cross. There is hardly an exception among the women. Occasionally there are men who do not salute the figure, but there is never a woman, no matter what her condition, who omits it. Whether in a splendid carriage, attended by liveried and powdered servants, or whether she is a poor, ragged, wrinkled dame who, harnessed with two or three dogs, pulls a heavily loaded wagon along the busy way, there is always a bow of the head and the sign of the cross. We stood across the way from the image, and in half an hour there were not more than four or five men who did not salute, and there was not a single one of the other sex who failed. It is true that some of the men raised their hats just a trifle and put them back again as soon as possible, in what seemed to be rather a slighting way but the all made some kind of a salute.

COULDN'T FIX HIS STATUS.

Life on the New York Central.

Drake's Traveler's Magazine.

Not long ago a New York drummer, traveling on the New York Central, entered a baggage car and sat down on a box for a quiet smoke. The baggage-master pointed significently to a stranger sitting by and shook his head, but the drummer didn't seem to see what was wanted and smoked on placidly, heedless of the baggage functionary's more pronounced signals.

At length the stranger raised his head with a sigh, and regarded the intruder with a prolonged stare.

"Nice weather," said he at length, still contemplating the drummer with a steady look of lively interest.

"Fine as silk," responded the drummer indifferently.

"Did you know her?" inquired the stranger, after another pause.

"Know what?" asked the mystified salesman.

"P'raps you were introduced to her, at some large gathering and have forgotten the circumstance," continued the stranger staring at the traveler as though he were trying to place him.

"Don't know who you are talking about," retorted the man of samples, whose attention was divided between the curious questions of the stranger and the equally unaccountable gesticulations of the baggage man.

"Was it at a picnic, or some agitation about the pastor? She was very fond of both, and if it wasn't one or the other, I'm blest if it musn't have been at some auction," and the questioner's face was full of anxiety as he waited for the reply.

"I don't know what you're driving at," growled the professional "masher," gazing from his interlocutor to the dancing baggage man. "What's this thing all about anyway?"

"I suppose I might have known that you was a stranger to her," sighed the melancholy man. "I should have dropped on it in the start. Any man who knew her wouldn't have tried it under any circumstances, and I only wonder that even a stranger manages to pull through," and the dismal man changed his look of anxious inquiry to one of undisguised admiration.

"Will some one explain to me what this old lunatic is working out?" demanded the drummer.

"Nothing, nothing," replied the solemn man, stretching back in his chair and contemplating the landscape; "nothing, only you're sitting on the remains of my defunct wife, and I thought you must have been a bosom friend or a total stranger to think that any one could take that kind of a liberty with her without turning the carcass into dynamite, and being blowed clean through the roof of the car so quick that you wouldn't leave even a hole! Don't stir, sir, don't stir. Keep your seat, only if she should happen to be in a trance instead of dead, you'd better take off one boot so that we can give some kind of an account of you at the end of the line!"

But the drummer knew a trick worth a gross of that, and people along the line of the Central will now understand the recent appearance of a very dusty young man on the back platform of the last car as the through express whirled by.

The Finest Diamond in the World.

Boston Post.

Sunday-school boy: What is the finest diamond in the world? Depends altogether on the game, sonny. In euchre it's the jack.

Written Expressly for the Toledo Blade.

Throne and Scaffold

A HISTORICAL ROMANCE.

BY ERNEST WARREN.

BOOK III—THE EARL.

CHAPTER XIII.

Miranda—"How came we ashore?"
Prospero—"By Providence divine."
—*Tempest.*

Through the thick mist and driving rain, the ill-fated ship plowed through the waves which every moment threatened to engulf her. The night was so thick and black, that it was impossible even to guess at the dangers which surrounded the crew and passengers of the unfortunate "Seaflower." Added to this the roaring of the tempest, drowned all other sounds, which might have warned them of the dangers of the coast, upon which they were rapidly drifting.

The Captain, clinging tightly to the shrouds, his piercing eyes in vain endeavoring to penetrate the thick mist of vapor and rain, stood calm and immovable as a statue, but his face was deadly white, and his lips tightly compressed told of a man who had nerved himself to face death, a man, strong, powerful and accustomed to meet all dangers, yet now forced to own his impotency.

Some few of the sailors, reckless in the hour of death, had broken into the room where the ship's stores were kept, and endeavoured to laugh at fate by the help of brandy, while others kneeling under the protecting bulwarks, called upon all the saints in the calander to save their lives, vowing innumerable candles to the Virgin's shrine, should they but be permitted once again to plant their feet on dry land.

Cicely, firmly held around the waist by Godfrey's strong arm, in spite of the terror which the appalling nature of the situation fully justified, still smiled faintly, as she gazed with unutterable love into the face of the man, who was her all in all, her life, her world.

"Better thus," she murmured, as the ship drove on before the blast towards destruction, "far better that we should perish thus than that our lives should lie apart. Press me close to thy breast, my Godfrey, my first, my only love. 'Twere well that if we needs must die, that we should die together."

"Oh, 'tis cruel, cruel," lamented the young knight, as he drew her close to his breast, "'tis bitter, that after all the dangers and perils we have encountered, now when the reward seemed within our reach, when we thought our lives so often sundered were at length firmly bound, the one with the other, that death should be the link to unite us forever. Is there no hope?" he asked eagerly of the captain, who shook his head in grave and silent negative. The seaman's practised eye saw what Godfrey could not discern.

The ocean beneath them was white with foam and through the blinding rain, and the pitchy darkness of the night, now and again gaunt, monstrous and spectral, loomed the rocky coast, half enveloped in clouds of spray, on to which quickly and certainly, the doomed vessel was driving.

"She strikes!" cried the Captain in a voice which sounded above the raging of the billows, "every man for himself, and God for us all!"

Hardly had the words escaped his lips, when with a sudden jar which shook every timber of the "Seaflower," the bows of the unfortunate ship dashed against the rocks of an iron bound coast, and the crashing of the spars, the rush of the surging waters and the thunder of the sky, mingled with the despairing groans of the seamen, the maniacal howls of those who had half stupified themselves with strong waters, and the prayers of the few who in agonized terror supplicated the assistance of heaven, the Virgin and the saints.

Godfrey pressed his lips in a piteous farewell on those of his faithful Cicely.

"We shall meet in heaven," he cried, and then a monster wave curling high above the deck of the vessel, swept all before it, and still firmly linked together breast to breast, and face to face, the young knight and she he loved so truly, so faithfully and so well, were swept into the boiling surge.

* * * * * * * *

Through fast scudding clouds, tinged with the pink of early dawn, a watery sun shone with faint and lazy luster tinging the summit of the cliffs and crags of a coast, which, from time immemorial, has seen the terrible ending of many a goodly vessel. The sea still raced angrily, in and out the crevices and caverns of the rocky shore, fretting in angry foam at the iron barrier which stayed its further progress, but overhead the fury of the storm was spent, and a faint rainbow stretched its arc across the sky.

The rage of wind and sea, had driven the "Seaflowers" straight against the wall of rock, which hemmed the coast, but as chance would have it, her bow had pointed straight towards a long narrow cleft into which she had been forced by the tempest's strength, a wall of rock on either hand, stretching up as if to meet the sky; two cruel walls of rock which had crushed her ribs, and smashed her frame, rending her timbers and tearing bolts, bars, and chains asunder, and yet as if by a freak of contradiction, sustaining her, and keeping her in the outward form and semblance of a ship.

Far beyond the distance the vessel could penetrate in this narrow cleft, where the natural ramparts of the coast narrowed till they were scarcely a half dozen yards across, stretched a length of silvery sand, on which the spent waves rolled in gentle ripples, casting up weed and shell, making of the chasm a fairy grotto, which, irradiated by the early morning light, glowed with a thousand prismatic colors, and even tinged with its morning glory, the pale faces of the two, who had found a shelter within the ocean-worn cavern from what had seemed certain death.

Hopeless and helpless, but still tightly folded in each other's embrace, the cruel, curling, destroying wave had swept Godfrey and Cicely over the bows of the "Seaflower" and landed them, with little injury beyond a few bruises, in a haven which might have been the haunt of mermaids, the home of water kelpies, the grotto of the naiads of old.

Senseless and powerless, ignorant of the good fortune which had spared their lives, the two lay upon the soft, silvery sand till the morning sun shone down and sent a piercing ray into the depth of the ocean cavern which sheltered Godfrey and his love.

Then stirring slowly, stiffly as one waking from a dream, Godfrey with difficulty raised his head, opening his eyes only for them to rest upon what for the moment he believed to be the lifeless corpse of her whom he loved beyond all the world; of her, for whom he was content to sacrifice all dreams of ambition, all hopes of a glorious future, her whom cruel relentless death had snatched from him at the very moment when he believed that happiness was dawning on him. He bent low over the cold, white pallid face inexpressibly beautiful, in holy calm, with the dark golden hair streaming upon the shining sand, and pressed a kiss, passionate and despairing upon what he believed to be the chilled lips of death.

Then the long fringed lips of Cicely's eyes slowly upraised at the caress, and feebly she raised her two arms towards him, as she faintly murmured in a tone of exquisite tenderness:

"Godfrey—my lord and my husband."

With a wild cry of mad joy he caught her in his arms and lifted her from the shore on which she lay, and as he rained kisses on her lips, again and again repeated, calling her by a thousand endearing names.

He chafed her hands, he placed her where the one long faint stream of sunlight might best restore warmth to her ice-cold limbs, and by a host of loving attentions succeeded after awhile in restoring consciousness and life to the one who was all the world to him, the one for whom he would have willingly sacrificed his own life could it have benefited her.

The joy of that reunion no words can describe.

It was the dead, alive again. It was the return from misery and despair, to happiness, and love. Folded in each other's arms, they returned silent but grateful thanks to that merciful Providence, which had rescued them from a terrible death, and permitted them to once more look forward to a placid and peaceful life, to be spent in each other's company, away from the garish court, apart from the plotting, scheming wickedness of those, whose happiness or misery lay in the smile or frown of a King, whose cruelty and lust knew no bounds.

It was not till the morning was far advanced that they realized, however, that though saved from suffocation, in the raging waters, though spared from a bruised, maimed and beaten death upon the iron rocks, they were none the less prisoners, in an ocean-washed gulch, without food or drink, and so far as a casual inspection permitted them to judge, without means of communication with the outer world.

The hull of the "Seaflower," her masts and sails gone, the sport of the tempest, her strong timbers crushed, and her bulwarks swept away, wedged tightly in between the walls of rock, remained in outward semblance only, a ship, as a reminder to them, were reminder necessary, of the peril they had so narrowly escaped.

Presently, as the day wore on, Godfrey, by means of some overhanging ropes managed to climb back into the vessel, which had so nearly been their coffin, but the most minute inspection proved her to be deserted.

Neither living nor dead were on board, and there could be little doubt that the furious seas, breaking over her, the same seas which had washed Godfrey and Cicely to safety, had swept the captain and crew to destruction in the tempest-tossed ocean.

The ship was bare. All that could be carried away was gone, save that in the captain's cabin. Godfrey found, and hailed as the highest prize, a loaf of sodden bread, and a small bottle of strong water.

Leaving the wreck, he returned again with these to Cicely, faint and well nigh powerless from the effects of the strain upon both nerve and mind, and drying the bread in the sun and forcing her to swallow a few mouthfuls of the burning spirit, he had the satisfaction to see her sufficiently recovered to be able to join him in searching for a way, however hazardous, to escape from what, despite the clemency of the waves and wind, could not but prove a living tomb to them.

None less brave than he, Cicely admirably seconded all his efforts, and at length, after many failures, Godfrey discovered a way by which, with hard climbing and risky clambering, they might fairly hope to reach the summit of the cliffs.

Every step was fraught with the utmost peril. The rock, iron and granite as it appeared, was yet in places soft and friable. The shrubs and plants which grew in the rocky interstices proved but insecure when two lives depended on their stability; while the rain and the salt spray which had washed the face of the stones left them so slippery as to render the greatest caution necessary to sustain a foothold.

With gentle loving care, with self-sacrificing disregard to his own safety, Godfrey lifted the poor, frail girl who was more than life to him from ledge to ledge, and after difficulties and dangers which again and again were likely to have proved their destruction, drew her at last up the final precipice and landed her upon the cliff-top safe from all danger, from the boisterous sea, and the all-but-perpendicular ascent.

The sun, which had warmed them into life by his earliest rays, was sinking low in the west when they reached the point of safety, and his latest gleams crimsoned the still perturbed ocean, and colored the cruel rocks with a blood-red glow, but neither heeded the dangers still before them, in glad and thankful joy at the perils they had escaped.

"Heaven has been so good to us," sighed Cicely, "that it will not suffer us to perish now."

And yet the position in which they found themselves was one which, under other circumstances, might well have filled them with alarm.

Night was coming on, they were without food or shelter, and as far as the eye could reach, along the sea shore, nothing but a stretch of bare desolate down was to be seen, and inland, look in what direction they pleased, their view was terminated by a thick and apparently impenetrable wood.

They knew not in what country the winds and waves had cast them. They knew not but that the first habitation, the first human beings they encountered might not involve them in fresh trouble, but yet secure in each other's love and the power of a merciful Providence, which so far, had protected them under circumstances of extraordinary danger, they knelt upon the short, crisp herbage with one accord, and hand clasped in hand, returned thanks to the Virgin and the saints, for the protection vouchsafed to them.

"Come, Cicely," said Godfrey, tenderly, encircling her waist with his arm, "Come. To remain here is a miserable death, to face those who may live in these wild parts, can bring us no fresh terrors. Nerve yourself, my own true love, and Heaven will be our guide to some sure haven of rest."

"I ask no more than to be with thee," replied Cicely.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

The Precocity of the Small Boy.

Texas Siftings.

Col. Hadley was telling a fish story in the presence of some friends and his little boy, Sammy.

"Yes," continued Hadley, "it took me half a day to land that catfish. I caught him in the Colorado River in the Spring of the year before the war. He weighed, after he had been cleaned, just 135 pounds."

"You can prove it by me, pa. Don't you remember, pa, how I slung him on a stick, and carried him home," remarked little Sammy.

"O, you little liar! I am ashamed of you," exclaimed Col. Hadley.

As Sammy is only six years old now, his testimony as to what happened before the war is almost as reliable as some of Bob Ingersoll's witnesses in the Star Route cases.

Moss Papers.

A new branch of industry has sprung up in Sweden—the fabrication of paper from moss, not from the living plant, but from the bleached and blanched remains of mosses that lived centuries ago, and of which enormous masses have accumulated in most parts of Sweden. A manufactory of paper from this material has begun operations near Joenkaeping, and is turning out paper in all degrees of excellence, from tissue to sheets three-quarters of an inch in thickness. These latter are harder than wood.

For the Blade.

SUMMER'S FAREWELL.

BY MARY T. DOWNEY.

I heard it in the silent night,
The river 'neath my casement flowing,
The breeze blew out my candle-light
And left the stars of heaven glowing.
The moonlight through my lattice crept,
The trees beside my window sighing,
And diamond dews the willow wept,
For, Ah! the Summer sweet is dying
Through winding glen and woodland dell
Sweet Summer sends a sad farewell.

I heard her ling'ring footsteps pass,
Her leafy garments slowly trailing,
A breeze came up, and o'er the grass
It sent afar a sound of wailing:
The murmur through the pine-land creeps,
The shadows flit o'er hill and river,
The scene in moonlit beauty sleeps,
The stars in tearful silence quiver,
As if the spheres that shine above,
Like Earth, regret a dying love.

I heard the far-receding sigh,
Through gloomy glen and grassy valley,
Where late her vagrant footprints lie,
And lazy zephyrs wanton dally.
And lo! before me fling, glide
The ghosts of all the gay young flowers—
They leave their haunts in woodlands wide,
And follow far to brighter bowers.
And, like the going Summer, grieve—
A sweet regret for those they leave.

I heard her midland echos call
Through forest deep and mountain hoary;
As some sweet vision over all
She bendeth yet in pensive glory:
Her spirit on the threshold stands,
Retouching all with tender fingers,
Fond looks and long-delaying hands—
She goes—and yet, departing lingers,
As southward, from the valleys sweet,
She passes with reluctant feet.

She goes; and yet sweet days shall come,
Stray suns shall seek the haunts of roses,
And birds shall hop and bees shall hum
O'er beds of dust where these reposes:
And lawns shall smile, and trees shall wave,
And rivers run in gladdening splendor,
As from her mist-enmantled grave
Fond Earth evokes her mem'ries tender.
But on the dell and by the shore,
Her reign of love and youth is o'er.

Written for the Toledo Blade.

GALLIMAUFRY

BY JOHN McELROY.

IX.

WEATHER PROPHETS.

A Profession Which Is as Old as the World, and Has the Foretelling of Horrors for Its Chief Stock-in-Trade.

One of the most infallible of rules is that every one hates to be told disagreeable things, and yet the only prophets who obtain honor in any country are those who predict dire misfortunes of all kinds, which will involve the entire community.

For example, Mr. Wiggin, an obscure Canadian, has recently lifted himself to the pinnacle of world-wide notoriety by prophesying that next March we will experience an elemental disturbance which will fairly bring about a crash of matter and a wreck of the western world.

Mr. Wiggins has evidently studied understandingly the history of prophets from Abraham down to Zadkiel, and learned that if he hopes to secure any sort of attention he must deal in disasters, and the worse he can make the outlook, the higher will he stand in public esteem as a man who understands his business.

If he had prophesied that next March would be a season to awaken the nimble spirit of mirth and vernal rejoicing when the time for singing would come, and the voice of the turtle be heard in the land; when the tearful catarrh would cease from troubling; the windy influenza lull to calmness, and Spring house-cleaning became a song of domestic happiness and joy, no one would pay any attention to him, his prophet business would be a dead failure, without assets enough to pay the advertising bills.

Mr. Wiggins is not such a fool as to blunder that way. He has doubtless read up carefully the lives and careers of Elijah, Elisha, Isaiah, Jeremiah, Jonah, and the lesser prophets of Holy Writ, as well as the yearly rise and fall of profane soothsayers in the centuries since those poetic but gloomy Hebrews. He has read about how the thousand years of intellectual night known as the Dark Ages, were filled with astrologers, "seers," star readers, possessors of the second sight, half-crazy monks, a miscellaneous brood of ravens who croaked incessantly about "signs and portents in the heavens," comets, eclipses, fairy spells, "stars with trains of blood," "things contrary and diverse in nature," when "dark night should strangle the travailing lamp of day," foreboding wars, pestilence and famine, and the devouring of the earth by hungry waves of the sea, or the fierce flames of hell. He is probably old enough to remember the extraordinary success as a "prophet" of Millenium Miller, who in 1833 began preaching the second coming of Christ, in April, 1843, when the "day of probation" would end with a fall of 10 feet of snow, which would turn into oil, take fire, the "heavens part as a scroll," and the rocks melt in the fervent heat of an incandescent world. He had in a little while about 50,000 disciples, all prepared with "ascension robes" of bleached muslin, embroidered or plain, according to the taste and skill of the prospective angel, and ready at the sound of the dead trumpet to take their flight from a world which was to be such a total loss that it was not worth while to collect insurance.

It is studies like these which induce Mr. Wiggins to give his personal consequence a lively boost by a prediction of wholesale disaster at a time so near as to be of general interest to us all.

Noah is really the first weather prognosticator of whom we have reliable report, and he is also the only prophet of ruin, who was unable to attract any following. Since his day any man, no matter how slender his intellect,—in fact the slenderer the intellect the better—who would proclaim disaster with sufficient vociferation has been sure of a crowd of followers and believers numerous in proportion to the loudness and boisterousness of his vaticinations. Noah, on the other hand, who was a man of real ability, with fine talents for ship-building, navigation, and had the best method of forecasting the weather known prior to our managing a menagerie, and who really Signal Service Bureau, could get no one to believe in him outside of his own family.

It is little wonder that this lack of appreciation drove the old gentleman to strong drink in the last three centuries and a half of his life, leading him to make unpleasant exhibitions of himself in public, and abuse his family.

A Little Deception.

Boston Post.

A family of emigrants reached New York a few days since on their way to visit the residence of a sister, who had written to them that she was now rich and living in luxury, and who begged them to come to America. When the eager group reached the Town to which they were directed it was found that the sister was a patient in the asylum, and deluded with the idea that she was wealthy beyond estimate. The head of the deluded family proved that he was a good swearer and capable of being a menagerie all by himself.

THE WEEKLY BLADE

TOLEDO BLADE COMPANY, Publishers.

TOLEDO, O., THURSDAY, JAN. 18, 1883.

OUR CLUB LIST.

We have made arrangements with the publishers enabling us to send the BLADE and either of the following publications for the prices annexed (postage prepaid):

WEEKLIES.	Their Price.	With Blade.
Christian at Work	$3 00	$3 75
Chimney Corner	4 00	4 50
Harper's Bazar	4 00	4 50
Harper's Weekly	4 00	4 50
New York Ledger	3 00	3 60
Prairie Farmer	2 00	2 50
Rural New Yorker	2 00	3 00
Scientific American	3 00	4 00
Waverly Magazine	5 00	5 00
Western Rural	2 00	2 50
Chicago Advance	2 50	3 50
Weekly Am. Bee Journal	2 00	3 00
MONTHLIES.		
Wide Awake (Juvenile)	2 50	3 25
St. Nicholas (Juvenile)	3 00	3 75
American Agriculturist	1 50	2 25
Ladies' Floral Cabinet	1 25	2 20
Phrenological Journal	2 00	2 80
Our Little Ones (Juvenile)	1 50	2 25
Andrews' Bazar	1 00	2 00
Arthurs' Home Magazine	2 00	2 75
Atlantic Monthly	4 00	4 60
Brainard's Musical World	1 50	2 50
Leslie's Popular Monthly	3 00	3 75
Leslie's Sunday Magazine	3 00	3 75
Harper's Monthly	4 00	4 50
Godey's Lady Book	2 00	2 75
Peterson's Magazine	2 00	2 75
The Century	4 00	4 60

In making this proposition we stipulate that we must receive at the SAME TIME one subscriber to the BLADE for each copy of any other publication ordered from the list. They need not both be sent to the same person, not even to the same Postoffice, and in renewing their subscriptions, old as well as new subscribers may avail themselves of the offer.

BOOKS! BOOKS!

It has been the Custom of the BLADE every Winter to offer a list of good standard books at very low prices, post-paid by mail. This season we have a large stock of miscellaneous books, which we have not space to enumerate by title.

The greatest bargain we have to offer for a single book, is "Bible Biography." (A full description advertised elsewhere.) This is a $3.00 subscription book, finely illustrated, containing some 600 pages, and which we mail post-paid for $1.25. An elegant book for a Christmas present.

Poems.—We have a large lot of standard poems, such as Cowper, Rogers, Milton, Moore, etc., which we will send postpaid by mail at 60 cents. Retail price, $1.50. Upon receipt of 60 cents we will mail a copy of Standard Poems, although we will not guarantee to mail the title requested. We will send the title ordered if we have it, otherwise we will substitute another author Merely remit 60 cts. for copy of Standard Poems.

Cloth-bound Novels.—Our stock of titles is so numerous that we cannot name them, but on receipt of 50 cents for a cloth-bound novel, we will mail postpaid a copy that cannot help but give satisfaction, as the regular retail price of such as we have run from $1.75 to $2.00 per copy.

Nasby Pamphlets.—We have many inquiries for the popular pamphlets of Nasby. We have on hand a few copies of "Nasby as a Banker" and "Democratic John Bunyan." Price, 10 cents each, postpaid.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

PERSONS AND THINGS.

Ivory is worth $5,000 a ton.

A genuine American Indian is a great sensation in Berlin.

Birds-eye maple, that is is used for firewood in Michigan, is sold in Liverpool for $100 a thousand.

A steam tricycle, enabling the rider to travel at from 15 to 20 miles an hour, with very little labor, has been invented by a Frenchman.

Utah has marble enough to supply every person in America with a tombstone, and cheerfully observes all she wants is a market for it.—*Boston Post.*

Young man, you may "turn over a new leaf," that's very easily done. But the gall of it is, you can't tear out the old one.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

During the past 12 months American newspapers have been received by mail in England at the rate of more than 28,000 a day, or 10,000,000 a year.

Helper, who wrote the "Impending Crisis" years ago, and at one time had $60,000 in bank, is doing odd jobs about Washington to keep body and soul together.

A French paper tells how a German professor who intended to shoot his wife and then himself was so forgetful that he began with himself and inflicted a serious wound.

Ostrich farming pays much better than raising corn, wheat, hogs or cattle. The business yields enormous profits, ranging from 75 per cent. to 300 per cent. per annum.

There seems to be a good many preachers who had rather win newspaper notoriety for "advanced views" than to save souls in an unobtrusive, old-fashioned way.—*N. Y. Mail and Express.*

Nebraska men are not at all consistent. One of them took a dose of Paris green to end his life because he had lost $50, and then turned around and offered a doctor $1,000 to save his life.

A man who crossed the Atlantic for the first time said he did not think he was much of a sailor at starting, but when he was one day out he felt as if he could heave up the anchor.—*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

A Newport snob recently went rowing with a small poodle. The boat capsized, the snob was drowned, and the poodle swam ashore; and an inquirer wants to know if this is a case of the survival of the fittest.

—John Steele, better known as "Coal Oil Johnny," the fame of whose magnificent fortune and reckless extravagance still lives, is now engaged in manual labor at Williamsport, Pa., and receives $2.50 per day for his services.

The Greeks held garlic in such abhorrence that those who partook of it were regarded as profane. The Romans, on the contrary, gave it to their soldiers, with an idea that it excited their courage, and to their laborers to strengthen them.

The Chicago Association of the Sons of Vermont has sent to Rutland for information as to the method of compounding the ancient New England drink called "flip," and to procure, if possible, one of the flip-irons used in concocting it.

Having in mind the statement that Oscar Wilde left this country suddenly because he was afraid that he would again be fleeced by "Hungry Joe" or other bunko men, the Kansas City *Times* erects in its columns a plain white monumental shaft bearing upon its base the simple inscription, "Hungry Joe, America's Best Friend."

A Portland paper tells a story of a wealthy but very parsimonious Maine man who, two or three days before his death, awoke in the evening, and, turning to the watcher at the bedside, asked: "How much do they give you a night?" "Two dollars and a half," was the reply. "Well, you needn't come any more; I can't stand such a sum as that," and he didn't.

For a rat story the following is good: Rats in the Nevada mines are never killed; if they were their corpses would poison the air. They eat up remnants of food thrown away by the miners, and they can feel the trembling of the ground, which predicts a caving in, before the miners themselves perceive it, and by scampering away give warning of a catastrophe. Rats coming into a new drift or "crosscut" is deemed a good omen.

In the New York Court a few days ago a divorced man was sentenced to the penitentiary for marrying again. It appears that Christian Faber was married to a Miss Brady in 1878, and that she procured a divorce from him that same year. Faber, on the 16th of April, 1882, married again. These facts were proven in Court, and Faber was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary. This because of an order of the Court divorcing his first wife from him to the effect that he should not marry again until his first wife died.

Maybe George will Set Up Again.

New York Commercial.

Mr. Pendleton's organ in Columbus, O., calls the passage of the so-called reform bill his "triumph." As the Ohio Democracy are unanimously engaged in cursing the Senator, his "triumph" appears to be a knock-down for his party.

DECLINE OF MAN.

Impotency of mind, limb or vital function, nervous weakness, sexual debility, etc. cured by WORLD'S DISPENSARY ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y. Address with two stamps, for pamphlet.

A PIQUED PRINCESS.

Why the Queen's Daughter Chooses to Absent Herself from the Canadian Capital—Unpleasant Relations with the Wife of Sir John Macdonald.

The announcement that her royal highness, the Princess Louise is to be absent from Ottawa all the Winter has, says a correspondent of the New York *Times* at the Canadian capital, caused great disappointment here, as the Parliamentary session to be opened on February 8 was looked forward to by the fashionable folks of Canada with hopeful satisfaction. It was to be the last season of Lord Lorne's term as Governor-General, and many brilliant entertainments were expected. The last Winter of the stay of the Princess in Canada was to be made memorable. The tradespeople of Ottawa expected a rich harvest and they do not now conceal their chagrin at the turn affairs have taken. The visit of the vice-regal party to British Columbia seems to have been a pleasant one, and their return to the capital was expected about December 20. The announcement that the Marquis and Princess and their suite were to travel in the southern states until February caused a little surprise, which soon changed to disgust when it was stated, on unquestionable authority, that the Princess was to pass the Winter in Bermuda. The expected gay season will not, therefore, be very gay, and many Americans who selected apartments here for the Winter will doubtless be obliged to seek pleasure elsewhere.

Many were disposed to find fault with the Princess for thus deliberately turning her back upon Canada and the Canadians. Business men viewed the matter in the light of dollars and cents, while patriotic individuals proclaimed that Her Royal Highness had thrown away a splendid opportunity of making Canada popular with the people of the old world. Others assert that they always knew the experiment of transplanting royalty to this country would be a failure, and that it was a piece of gross stupidity ever to suppose that the daughter of Britain's Queen would find congenial society among the plebeian races inhabiting the wilds of North America. But apart from all these there are "knowing ones" who stand up for her Royal Highness and insist that she is not in any degree to blame, and that the responsibility for her absence must rest with the Canadian people themselves. In short, persons who confess to belong to the inner circle confidently assert that the Princess Louise refuses to remain in Ottawa because of the repugnance which she entertains toward Lady Macdonald, wife of Sir John A. Macdonald, Premier of the Dominion. Ladies and gentlemen known to enjoy the confidence of her Royal Highness who have been spoken to on the subject, do not deny that such is the cause of Louise's continued absence from Canada. In fact since the assertion has been publicly made there are few who seem to doubt it. It is further said the result of the general elections in June last was extremely disappointing to Her Royal Highness, who hoped that Sir John Macdonald's Government might be defeated and Lady Macdonald's domination over society circles thus brought to an end.

The Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise arrived in Canada in November, 1878. Sir John A. Macdonald had then just been returned to power by an overwhelming majority. He and his friends had been for five long years in opposition, and were disposed to exercise their newly-gained power to the utmost degree. Sir John's government is one of almost purely personal rule. His will is law in all party councils as well as at the executive board. He selects for his colleagues usually men of pliable nature, who are never great sticklers for matters of principle, and these he rules absolutely. He feels that without him his party could not exist an hour, and that his party are under greater obligations to him than he is to them. Lady Macdonald, who has been cruelly described as a "large, masculine-looking woman, with a wart on her cheek," partakes largely of her husband's feelings and ambitions, and seeks to rule in society as Sir John does in politics. When the Princess was installed as mistress of Rideau Hall, it soon became evident that Lady Macdonald was anxious to "manage her." She sought to monopolize more than an ordinary share of the Princess's attentions, and endeavored thrust her personality into everything connected with Rideau Hall affairs. It is even stated that she went so far as to advise the Princess in the matter of selecting her personal friends. Her Royal Highness, although reputed to be of a most amiable temperament, is possessed of all the Guelph dignity, and promptly resented what she thought to be an unwarranted interference with the affairs of royalty, even coming, as it did, from a Prime Minister's wife, and gave Lady Macdonald to understand that there was a limit to her forbearance. Lady Macdonald, however, was not to be so easily beaten upon her own ground, and on all public occasions took care to appear more prominently, if possible, than the Princess herself. Having plenty of patronage at her disposal, she easily kept on hand a retinue of admirers and flatterers. She was destined, however, soon to receive a snubbing. One evening when Her Royal Highness was "at home," Lady Macdonald appeared on the scene with her usual bevy of personal friends. There were not many others present, but among these was a pretty French Canada lady, the wife of a Senator. To this lady the Princess Louise was particularly attentive. Entering into conversation with her in French, she soon grew quite interested, for the Senator's wife, besides being young and comely, was well educated, and had traveled in Europe. Neither Lady Macdonald nor any of her friends understood a word of French, and it is easy to imagine how humiliated they felt as the conversation proceeded; finally, they took their departure in high dudgeon. The "coolness" between her ladyship and the Princess had therefore culminated in an open rupture, and the former was possessed of sufficient power to make matters exceedingly unpleasant for the Winter and Summer of 1879. Disagreeable gossip regarding the relations between the Marquis and the Princess, which soon pervaded all the Canadian Cities, was thought to emanate from Stadacona Hall, the Premier's seat.

The Princess was obliged to take part in public balls and dinners, and to mingle with people neither the most accomplished nor the best behaved. Some of the scenes enacted at Rideau Hall, toward the closing hours of some "grand balls" have become historic. The champagne furnished by the Canadian Government is never of the best quality and the Princess would often be led down to dinner by some half-fuddled old ex-Governor, Governor, or Chief Justice, whose conversation would not be always of the most entertaining description. In March, 1881, the Princess met with a serious accident while on her way from Rideau Hall to attend a reception in the reception in the Senate Chamber, and as soon as her health was sufficiently restored she departed for England remaining more than a year. While here her only pleasure seemed to be in avoiding society as much as possible, and having occasional boating excursions with some of the "nice men" comprising her suite. That her health is not very good is admitted, but few believe that her feeble health is the real cause of her determination to spend the Winter in Bermuda.

Lady MacDonald's ambition is far from satisfied. Having driven the Princess out of the field, she aspires to become mistress of Rideau Hall herself, and with that end in view, has, through her agents, started an agitation in favor of her husband's appointment to the Governor Generalship. Several Canadian newspapers have been induced to publish articles in support of Sir John's candidature, and it is believed that the agitation which is now being openly conducted in his favor, is not without his consent.

—A SLIGHT EXPOSURE IN BAD WEATHER, when the system is out of order, often brings on a stubborn cold; the attending cough irritates the lungs and, if not properly treated, frequently develops a tendency to a tubercoulous condition. To avoid this danger, those troubled with colds should resort at once to Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, which soon eradicates coughs, soothes and heals inflamed parts and removes all anxiety, by setting the patient on the way to good health once more.

DAVID DAVIS.

The Genial and Able Vice-President of the United States.

Washington Correspondence of the Cleveland Leader.

Pres. David Davis is well represented by his pictures in *Harper's Weekly.* Nast, of course, magnifies his peculiarities, and he is a much finer looking man than the caricaturist makes him. He has a broad, fat, intellectual face, white hair, and a short bristling beard. Benevolence and dignity sit enthroned with love and decision on his florid countenance. He would make a good representation for Shakspere's Justice who played his part, "his fat, round belly, with good capon lined."

DAVIS AND THE REPORTERS.

Sen. Davis is a very cautious man, and he is not a friend of the interviewer. He has a great fear of being misrepresented, and many anecdotes are told of his experiences with the reporters. Once when Judge of the Supreme Court a correspondent interviewed him on one of his decisions, and took down his words in short hand. The news gatherer afterwards asked Judge Davis what he thought of his report. The Judge took the newspaper clipping in his hand, read it through carefully, and replied: "Young man, if you had written this in Choctaw on the subject of raising hens you could not have gotten further off the track. You have jumbled up the words so that no man can understand them. With this exception the report is very correct."

At another time, I am told, he asked a reporter who demanded information on a subject in which the demand was an insult to the Judge, to step to his window and look out. The reporter did so.

"How far is it to the bottom?" asked the Judge.

"About 30 feet," was the response.

"Well, sir, do you not know what I ought to do!" said Judge Davis, sternly, and, without giving time for a response: "I ought to take you, sir, and throw you out of that window, sir, for your impudence in asking such a question. Good day, sir."

Sen. Davis is the hardest man to interview in Washington, but socially, and with those in whom he has confidence, he expresses himself freely. He likes a good laugh, and he can tell a good story.

Sen. Davis is very simple in his tastes, and in this respect he would be a good model to many of his brothers. He dresses plainly but well, moves about with dignity but with no ostentation. He does not need a carriage and a lackey to take him to the Capitol, but rides up in a street car or a Herdic. He lives at the National Hotel, as he has done ever since he came to Washington, and until last year did not entertain. Then he considered it his social duty as Vice-President to give receptions, and he did so on conscientious grounds, and not, as some newspapers reported, as a bait for popularity.

HIS WORKSHOP.

Judge Davis is a hard worker, and he keeps three secretaries constantly busy. He is very simple in his tastes, and his workshop at the National Hotel is the same plain little room which he used when he was here as Supreme Judge. Its furniture consists of a deal table and a few chairs. The table is covered with law books, and its light at night is two large candles in brass candlesticks, for the Judge likes not the gas or the oil of modern times. Here he works with a secretary in the morning before he goes to the Capitol, and in the evening after his return. One of his secretaries he uses in the morning, and dictates enough work to occupy him for the day. In the evening he has another, and at the Capitol his private secretary, Mr. Harvey, is constantly with him. Mr. Harvey also acts as his steward, for Judge Davis is a man of

MUCH PROPERTY.

He is worth about $4,000,000, and he paid $38,000 in taxes last year. He has made his money legitimately and honestly.

One of his strokes of fortune was the result of an accident, and by it he realized hundreds of thousands. In his early law practice a client, being unable to pay his fee in money, deeded him a large amount of land in Chicago. At that time the property was comparatively worthless. But the city grew, blocks were built up around it, and the Judge held on until it was worth more than all the farms of Job before the Devil commenced to plague him. Most of the property of Sen. Davis is in real estate, and Mr. Harvey has charge of it all. He is the Judge's business manager. He is an old journalist, and has occupied the position of American Minister to Portugal.

Judge Davis is now

IN PERFECT HEALTH,

and his rosy cheeks are flushed with the iron of life-giving blood. Last year he was unwell, but a sojourn at Saratoga has brought his system back into perfect working order, and he wears his 68 years of age much better than many young men do their twenties.

In his office as the umpire between the two parties Sen. Davis has managed the Presidency of the Senate with consummate skill. He was the man for the place, and that he has filled it admirably both parties testify. His judicial fairness has been untarnished by party views, and he has made many friends among the Republicans by his upright course. As a candidate for the Presidency he would make a nominee to whom the Democratic party could point with pride, but I fear he is too good and too great a man to suit.

A Club Scene.

Brooklyn Eagle.

An amusing incident of the late dinner to Perry Belmont was the demonstrative conduct of one of Belmont's young admirers, whose conviviality had overcome his propriety. He insisted upon sitting near the speaker, and made audible comments constantly. The committee took turns in the onerous task of keeping the obstreperous young man quiet. This was done chiefly by extracting from him the promise on his word as a gentleman that he would keep quiet. Finally, Herman Oelrich, who is a perfect Hercules, arose, and advancing to the side of the youth, yelled: "Look here, if you don't keep quiet I'll hoist you out of this by the scruff of the neck."

That settled him.

He Preferred Playing Poker to Stocks.

Wall Street Reporter.

"No, I never invest in stocks," answered the fat man, as he blew his nose with a loud report, and leaned back in his seat.

"Perhaps you prefer dealing in grain?"

"No, sir; when I feel like speculating I go to a regular poker-room, conducted in a first class manner, and lay down my money. It is far more satisfactory to me."

"How?"

"Why, I know just how long it will take me to lose $500 and get back to the office, and I don't have to waste time, put up margins, run to the brokers or lose any sleep."

Victor Hugo's Daughters.

Brooklyn Eagle.

Victor Hugo is so opposed to putting any restrictions upon the habits of animals that he won't even chain his dog up at night. A country editor, in reply to a correspondent who wants to know whether this is so or not, endorses the truth of the statement and adds: "The title, 'Les Miserables,' was probably suggested by the experience of the young men who used to call on Victor's girls after dark."

Not So Bad.

Norristown Herald.

A young girl who has tried it, says the story that kissing would cure freckles, lacks the important element of truth; but there is one thing she admits, greatly in favor of the remedy—it is not disagreeable to take. Her's, however, may be a deep-rooted, stubboan case, and she shouldn't be discouraged because 1,500 or 1,600 applications failed to effect a cure. It won't cost much to give the medicine a couple of years' trial.

REDDING'S Russia Salve has genuine merit, as all who use it will testify. Price, 25c. Try it.

BABY INCUBATION.

A French Doctor Discovers a Way to Make Young Giants of Sick Babies.

Glasgow Mail.

The immense success which has attended the artificial incubation of chickens in France recently attracted the attention of Dr. Tavernier, a learned and ingenious physician. He was attached to a hospital for foundlings, and was annoyed at the large number of foundlings who died within the first six months of their life. The majority of those admitted to the hospital were weak and sickly, and he resolved to try what "artificial incubation" would accomplish if applied to infants. The doctor constructed a child incubator on precisely the model of the ordinary chicken incubator. It was a box covered with a glass slide, furnished with a soft, woolen bed, and kept at the temperature of 86 degrees Fahrenheit by the aid of hot water. He selected as the subject of his first experiment a miserably made infant, one that had come into the world at an injudiciously early period. This infant was placed in the incubator, provided with a nursing bottle, and kept in a dark room. To the surprise of the doctor, it ceased to cry on the second day it was placed in the incubator, and, although it had previously been a preternaturally sleepless child, it it sank into a deep and quiet sleep. The child remained in the incubator for eight weeks, during which time it never once cried, and never remained awake except when taking nourishment. It grew rapidly, and when, at the expiration of 60 days, it was removed from the incubator, it presented the appearance of a healthy infant of at least a year old. Delighted with the success of the experiment, Dr. Tarvener selected an ordinary six-months-old infant addicted to the usual pains and colic, and exhibiting the usual fretfulness of French infants. This child conducted itself while in the incubator precisely as its predecessor had done. It never cried; it spent its whole time in sleep, and it grew as if it had made up its mind to embrace the career of a professional giant. After a six weeks' stay in the incubator it was removed and weighed; during this brief period it had doubled its weight. It had become so strong and healthy that it resembled a child three years old, and it could actually walk when holding on to a convenient piece of furniture. These two experiments satisfied Dr. Taverner of the vast advantages of artificial child incubation. He immediately proceeded, with the permission of the authorities of the hospital, to construct an incubator of the capacity of 400 infants, who were in the hospital on the 10th day of February last. With the exception of one who died of congenital hydrocephalus and another who was claimed by its repentant parents, the infants were kept continuously in the incubator for six months, when they were removed in consequence of having outgrown their narrow beds. The result will seem almost incredible to persons who are unfamiliar with the reputation of Dr. Tavernier, and have not seen the report made to the French Government by a select committee of 12. The average age of infants last February was eight months and three days—the youngest being less than 12 hours, oldest not more than 11 months. The average weight was 16 pounds, only one of the entire 360 having attained a weight of 32 pounds. At the end of six months of artificial incubation the average weight of each infant was 24 pounds, and there was not one who would not have been supposed by a casual observer to be at least three years old. In other words, six months of artificial incubation did as much in the way of developing rD. Tavernier's foundlings as three years of ordinary life would have done. The infants were strong and healthy, as well as big; they walked within a week of leaving the incubator, and most of them have since learned to talk. These results surprised Mr. Tavernier's most enthusiastic expectations, and there can be no doubt that his system of artificial child incubation will be adopted, not only in every child's hospital in France, but in every private family throughout the civilized world.

VENERATION OF THE MONKEY.

Honors Which Certain Eastern People Pay to Their Remote Ancestors.

Popular Science Monthly.

Victor Jacquemont estimates that the Bengal Presidency alone contains 1,600 monkey asylums, supported chiefly by the very poorest class of the population. In the rural districts of Nepaul the hanumous have their sacred groves, and keep together in droves of 50 or 60 adults, and in spite of hard times these associations multiply like the monastic orders of mediæval Europe; but they must all be provided for, though the natives should have to eke out their crops with the wild rice of the Jumna swamp jungles.

The strangest part of the superstition is that this charity results by no means from a feeling of benevolence towards animals in general, but from the exclusive veneration of a special subdivision of the monkey tribe. An orthodox Hindoo must not willingly take the life of the humblest fellow creature, but he would not move a finger to save a starving dog, and has no hesitation in stimulating a beast of burden with a dagger-like goad and other contrivances that would invoke the avenging powers of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Nor would be shrink from extreme measures in defending his fields from the ravages of low caste monkeys. Dr. Allen Mackenzie once saw a swarm of excited natives running toward an orchard where the shaking of the branches betrayed the presence of arboreal marauders. Some of them carried slings, others clubs and cane spears. But soon they came back crestfallen. "What's the matter?" inquired the doctor, "did they get away from you?"

"Kapa Muni," was the laconic reply, "sacred monkeys." Holy baboons that must not be interrupted in their little pastimes. They had expected to find a troop of common makaques, wanderoos, or other profane four-handers, and returned on tiptoe, like Marryat's sergeant who went to arrest an obstreperous drunkard and recognized his commanding officer. Unarmed Europeans cannot afford to brave these prejudices. Captain Elphainstone's gardner nearly lost his life for shooting a thievish hanuman; a mob of raging bigots chased him from street to street until he gave them the slip in a Mohammedan suburb, where a sympathizing Unitarian helped him to escape through the back alleys. The interference of his countrymen would hardly have saved him, for the crowd increased from minute to minute, and even women joined in the chase and threatened to cure his impiety with a turnip smasher.

Why Trollope Killed Mrs. Proudie.

The following is an incident of Anthony Trollope. He was in the small coffee room of a wayside inn, warming his back at the fire after the manner of Englishmen. Two youths of the true novel-reading age were seated at an adjacent table discussing mutton chops, but still more eagerly discussing the merits of Trollope's novels of the Barsetshire period. Their summing up was decidedly favorable and eulogistic, save on one point. They both agreed in declaring themselves heartily sick and tired "of that eternal Mrs. Proudie." At this juncture, with a gesture of his arm, Anthony Trollope interrupted by saying: "Gentlemen, I happen to be the author of those novels, and I have overheard all you have said; and now I'll tell you what I'll do—I'll go home and kill Mrs. Proudie." And he was as good as his word, for in the very next number of "The Last Chronicles of Barset" she died suddenly in a fit of apoplexy.

A Woman's Idea of Economy.

Texas Siftings.

"How much do you pay a load for firewood?" asked one Austin lady of another, who was much given to bragging about her economy in housekeeping.

"I only pay four and a half," was the reply.

"How do you manage to get it half a dollar cheaper than anybody else?"

"I hire a hack and go out on the road, and meet the wood wagons before they get to town."

"How much do you pay for the hack?"

"Only a dollar."

INITIATING A STOCK BROKER.

The Introduction of a Son of Rufus Hatch to the Stock Board.

New York Herald.

A handsome and well-dressed young man quietly slipped past the doorkeeper of the Stock Exchange yesterday afternoon and entered upon the crowed floor. One minute later the room resounded with yells and shouts, and visitors looking down from the gallery saw the young man hatless, almost coatless, with disordered hair and wild rolling eyes struggling in the midst of a mob of excited men apparently bent upon lynching him.

"Dear me!" exclaimed an old lady in the crowded gallery; "he's been caught a pickin' their pockets, I suppose. They'll kill him sure. Such a nice-looking young fellow, too. Who'd a thought he'd do it!"

"Pardon me, madam," said the Rev. James Thomas, who was among the spectators in the gallery, "but your conjecture, though very natural, is, I assure you, incorrect. I happen to know him to be a very estimable young man. He is Mr. John R. Hatch, who has recently paid some $30,000 for the purpose of mingling on the floor with those gentlemen, and this being his first appearance, they are, according to custom, striving to outdo one another in tendering him the hospitalities of the house."

Meanwhile Mr. Hatch was hustled to and fro, surrounded by a hundred of his new associates, who shook him vigorously by the hand or the hair or the ears, or in fact any part of his anatomy they could reach. The athletic training of the young broker, who is a Yale man and holder of the class cug of '77, stood him in good stead and helped him to elude many over-enthusiastic attentions. His Wall street training, however, proved to be less complete. Notwithstanding his five years' tuition in the office of Fisk & Hatch, he proved to ignorant of the depravity of stock-broking human nature that may exist under gray hairs and a venerable exterior, and he knew nothing of the favorite Exchange pastime of "walking Spanish."

He fought his way toward what he believed would prove a haven of refuge in a group of elderly brokers, who stood looking at his tormentors with what he took for an expression of stern rebuke upon their countenances. When, out of breath and almost exhausted, he reached the spot, he received a double shock—mental as well as physical—for the gravest member of the party, when his back was toward them, grasped his trousers, and in a twinkle he was "walking Spanish." Caught up by a dozen hands so that only the extreme tips of his toes touched the floor, in that premier danseuse posture he was rushed madly round the room, receiving as he revolved a sort of "baptism of fire," the lazier brokers striking at him with caps and handkerchiefs, or whatever came to hand as he flitted past them. When he at last managed to shoot through one of the doors and dizzily pulled himself together on the sidewalk, he said it was more exciting than any college football match he ever engaged in.

TALKING BUTLER.

Big Ben's War Record.

Brooklyn Eagle.

"Have you read that message of Ben Butler's?" asked Mr. Knowall, meeting his friend Bighead on Fulton street.

"Yes; I glanced it over," said Bighead, feeling in his pocket to see if he had the fare to ride home.

"Well, what do you think of it?" asked Knowall.

"I think it's a pretty lively message," said Bighead, glancing significantly at a beer saloon as they passed it.

"Right, you are," said Knowall. "I knew Ben would give 'em a shaken up when he got in there. You remember how he acted during the war? Never got left for a cent, although the best abused soldier in the Union Army."

"No doubt about it," said Bighead. "He always caught the bull square by the horns, and held on every time."

"Yes," said Knowall. "You remember that time he went through Baltimore and pulled down the Rebs' flag. That was a plucky act, and don't you forget it."

"You make a mistake in the locality," said Bighead. "That was in New Orleans."

"Not at all," said Knowall. "It was in Baltimore. I was there. I guess I should know about that racket."

"Never knew you was in the war," said Bighead, eyeing his friend suspiciously. "What regiment did you go out in?"

"Never you mind the regiment, I was there all the same," said Knowall. "I saw him pull the flag down, and not a blasted Reb said boo."

"I know there was a little fellow called Ellsworth did something of that sort somewhere during the war," said Bighead. Perhaps you are getting Big Ben mixed up with that man."

"Come to think of it," said Knowall, "I guess you are about right, but Ben has made it red-hot for those fellows in Providence."

"What has Providence got to do with it?" asked Bighead. "You seem rather off this afrernogn."

"Well, then, he has made it rather hot for the entire State of Vermont," said Knowall.

"There you go again. Ben Butler is the Governor of Massachusetts. Get that in your head at the start," said Bighead.

"Well, it don't make any difference. He has just given it to 'em all round," said Knowall.

"That's where you are solid," said Bighead. "He has just laid 'em out on their tenderest points. Pitched into their educational institutions. Just think of that! Says they are behind half the States in the Union on the matter of education, and that morally they are simply rotten."

"Tell you what I'll bet," said Knowall. "I'll bet Ben is the next President." But, just here, they caught sight of a possible treater and bolted for him magnanimously.

Too Much Truth.

Exchange.

Some time since an Ohio paper got after a manufacturing concern, and gave it such a showing up that the President went to a lawyer and said he desired to begin a libel suit.

"What has the paper said?" asked the attorney.

"Why, that we have never paid a dividend."

"Well, have you?"

"N–o, but it said we couldn't pay our hands."

"And you haven't for the past two months, have you?"

"I can't say we have, but it said our stock was down to 14, the concern mortgaged, and bad management would soon bust us."

"Isn't it all so?"

"Confound it! Yes, and that's what I want to sue for!" yelled the indignant President.

English Treatment of Burglars.

Boston Globe.

An English woman thus explains her treatment of burglars: "I have a mother, four lusty children, all under 12, and a female servant. It is understood that when I ring my bedroom bell they are all to scream and keep on screaming. Last Winter an unfortunate man broke into my house and I rang my bell. Next morning, when we saw so many fragments of his clothing fluttering upon the broken bottles on the top of the garden wall, we thought our visitor must have been in rather a hurry to catch a train or something."

How a Boston Belle Behaves.

News.

A Philadelphia youth who has been to the Hub, tells us that the intellectuality of the Boston girl begins at the breakfast table and lasts till the old folks go to bed. After that, if the right fellow is in the parlor and the light is turned low, she "acts like any other girl."

Consolidation.

Brooklyn Eagle.

The influence of a free press is mighty, particularly in Cincinnati. There the impatient lover no longer expreses his feelings in the flowery verbiage of the poet, but makes his point with the precision and directness of a rifle shot: "Adored Maria, let's consolidate."

ROYAL FAVORS.

The Injustice Resulting From Having Sprigs of Princes in the Army.

"With that good feeling and self-restraint which distinguish the English people in such circumstances," says an English journal, "very little has been said, in public places at least, of the part played by the Duke of Connaught in the Egyptain campaign. His appointment to the command of the Guards was an act of gross injustice to two distinguished officers, to one or other of whom the post belonged, and who in order to secure their opportunity had incurred a money charge of £3,000. A considerable portion of the men and officers of this splendid brigade also had their personal grievance, seeing that it was necessary the Royal Prince should be kept out of the range of fire, and as the commander could not stay in the rear without his men, his men had preference to stop too, and lost their share of the glory of the fight. Having condoned all this no one has a right to complain of the spectacle of the Duke Connaught being named in the despatches alongside men like Evelyn Wood and Drury-Lowe, and receiving at the hands of the Queen his medal for distingushed bravery in the field. But the feeling of half amused anger with which this little farce has been watched must find issue somewhere, and it threatens to break forth in the sacrifice of another Prince who may be more safely spoken of than the son of Queen. No one who knows Prince Teck personally—and he has a very wide circle of acquaintance in London—grudged him his little picnic to Egypt. No one quite knows what his appointment was, though it is generally understood to have been a something in the Postoffice. When it was made the Prince of Wales, who has gravely humorous way of chaffing various members and connections of his family, wrote a letter to his Serene Highness congratulating him upon his appointment to an office under Mr. Fawcett, and hoped that in his new start in life he would emulate the industry and activity of his chief. Prince Teck not seeing the joke, wrote back a long letter explanatory of his position, which he desired should be known best in its military aspect. I hear from those who were in the field that Prince Teck is as gallant as he is gay, and that he really saw something of the fight when he ought to have been attending to his postal department. All this is very well, but now when the Prince receives substantial recognition in the shape of a colonelcy to one of the crack regiments there is a disposition to take the matter seriously. There are not more colonelcies than there are distinguished officers who, by hard service, have earned the prize, and some rude Radicals talk about an inquiry before is is too late and Parliament is up."

HANDWRITING.

The Illegibilities of the Penmanship of Famous Men.

London Telegraph.

Sometimes half a dozen engravers are engaged in rendering an artist's drawing of a single subject, which, when finished, presents to the unpracticed eye one uniform style. Nevertheless a practiced eye can discover where each individual engraver's work leaves off and where that of every one of the rest begins. In handwriting, as in other arts and in literature, "the style is the man." For all that, the evidence of handwriting, as of style generally, is not to be relied on when men's lives and liberty are at stake. Still less can character be judged from handwriting. Brave men may perpetrate a timid scrawl, generous and high-minded men may write a mean hand, and cowards produce a bold and flowing script. Porson, the great Greek scholar, among the untidiest of students, wrote neatly and elegantly. Cromwell's writing, though large, is shaky. Shakspere's signature is particularly clear. Napoleon Bonaparte wrote illegibly, it is said, purposely, to hide his bad spelling. The handwriting of the torturous-minded Charles I, is as clear and striking as that of Thomas Carlyle is crabbed and indistinct. On the other hand Queen Elizabeth's writing is magnificent. Edgar Allen Poe wrote beautifully, and with scarcely an erasure; whereas the manuscripts of Charles Dickens, to be seen in the Forster collection at South Kensington, are ragged and full of alterations and emendations. Many men write large or small, in characters, boldly or weakly formed, according to their humor of the moment. Again, handwriting depends for its style on the school in which it is applied. The manuscript of Byron, of Thomas Campbell, and of Thackeray, may be called the literary hand. It is uniform in color, small, and fairly legible, but without a superabundant curve or flourish. The great mass of "copy" which passes through the hands of a modern printer is more or less of the same character. A commercial hand, as it is called, is something quite different. Given an envelope addressed by a city clerk, and one from the hand of a university professor, and it is well-nigh certain that the former will be more distinguished for elegance and clearness than the latter. Again, the writing of the rustic and uncultured class is so much alike as to defy differentiation. All this goes to prove that the evidence of experts must be taken with the proverbial grain of salt.

Spoiling a Stamp.

The marriage ceremony had been performed, says the Cincinnati *Saturday Night*, the guests had departed, and the last vestige of a sumptuous repast was even now being stowed away under the blue coat of a guardian of the night. The bride was taking an inventory of the pickle castors, and the groom had just left the house, ostensibly for the purpose of smoking a cigar, but realty to seek his father, at whose door he was about to lay a charge of awful import.

"Father," and the old man trembled with apprehension as he noted the stern visage and heard the cold, harsh tone, "father, do you know what you bave done?"

"What is it, son, tell me the worst."

"This night you gave me a check for $5,000."

"So I did, and I ought to have made it $10,000. O! my boy, I am very, very, sorry."

"Yes, you ought to have made it $10,000; but," he added grimly, "it is too late now. But that is not all."

"Oh, heavens! I cannot stand further censure," gasped the venerable old man.

"It pains me beyond measure to thus torture you, but, father, your conduct has been characterized by a reckless extravagance that must not pass unnoticed. Are you aware that the blank check you filled out was one with the stamp printed on it? Would it not have answered the purpose amply as well, sir, to have pasted a cancelled two-cent internal revenue stamp on the check? I can overlook your forgetfulness in filling out the check incorrectly, but that that you should destroy a good stamped envelope is inexcusable."

But the old man had swooned away ere the sun had finished. It was all too true; in a moment of abstraction the old man had wasted a two-cent stamp on a snide wedding check.

Fun Among the Kentucky Women.

Peck's Sun.

Kentucky sport among the ladies consists of cat-shaking at quilting bees. After the quilt is completed the girls all take hold of the edge and a cat is placed in the center and it is bounced up and down until it jumps upon one of the party holding to the edge of the quilt. The one upon whom the cat climbs is crowned queen of the bee—sort of a queen-bee as it were. The young ladies are putting in a kick, and say that is not a good way to decide, as the cat almost invariably selects some old maid in the party who is about as fit a subject for a Queen as she would be for a wife.

Mamma Was Short on Biscuits.

Alex. Sweet.

Miss Malvina Rumley has just started out with her beau for a walk, when her little brother Johnny calls to her from the fence: "I say, Malviny, don't you bring that feller back here to tea with you, Mamma says there ain't mor'n enough biscuits to go round as it it."

Catarrh of the Bladder,

Stinging irritation, inflamation, all Kidney and Urinary Complaints, cured by "Buchupaiba." $1.

A CANADIAN STORY.

Sir Peter and the Cow.

Indianapolis Journal.

While in Montreal I heard a story of Sir Peter Mitchell, Member of Parliament from New Brunswick, of whom I spoke in a recent letter. He was an opposition member during the lamentable Government of Sir John Mackenzie in the last decade, and was a constant and most uncomfortable thorn in the side of that unhappy Premier. Sir John was a conspicuous railroad magnate, and just before the opening of Parliament one Winter Sir Peter called on him to induce him to pay $40 for a widow's cow that had been run over by the cars. "I don't believe there's anything in it!" exclaimed the Premier, peremptorily; "it's probably a trumped-up case, but I'll inquire and you call to-morrow."

The gentleman from New Brunswick was not used to being treated so cavalierly, but he pocketed it and called in the morning.

"There's no justice in it. We won't pay for the cow," broke in Sir John.

"You won't; you won't?" rejoined Sir Peter, with a manner quite as bouncing as that of the leader of the Government. "Have you been there or sent there and investigated it?"

"No, I haven't, but I won't pay for the cow. It's a mere trifle, and she ought to have kept from the track."

"Don't the law say you shall have a fence?"

"I won't pay for the cow now; and that's all the answer you'll get."

"You won't pay for the widow's cow; won't you Sir John Mackenzie? I will make you pay for it" exclaimed Sir Peter, now thoroly aroused.

"You will; you will! How will you?" growled the Premier.

"I'll take it out during the session, as sure as you are a living man. The widow's $40 isn't anything, isn't it? I'll take it out of you."

It was an Irishman against a Scotchman, and both were angry. The sequel proved that Sir Peter took it out of him very thoroughly. He is a round-headed man, a hard worker, a pugnacious and redoubtable foe, an unforgiving enemy, bold and elegant in debate, no dilettante, but a hard hitter, and some of his onslaughts were furious. If he had not great tact he had great force, and he never forgot the cow. In the speeches he made every day against the measures and methods of the Government, then under serious suspicion he told the story of the cow and trotted her out with a frequency that must have seemed like cruelty to animals.

Finally the last day of the session dawned and the consideration of Mackenzie's expense budget was resumed. It provided the appropriations for the coming year.

Sir Peter Mitchell took the floor and launched into a eulogy of the deceased cow and the propriety of making an appropriation for the widow. He was greeted with laughter and mocking applause, and then his auditors waited uneasily for him to finish. He did not finish. He continued. He told the story over again with embellishments and elaborations. He contrasted the stinginess of the wealthy ruler with the quiet endurance of the penniless widow He began to read from the Bible the commands to mercy, justice and charity, when the honorable members straggled out one by one to dinner. Sir Peter bit a biscuit, drank a swallow of water, and continued, impressing upon the empty chairs about him the tender duties and graces of humanity. Members straggled in again. He quoted the Song of the Shirt. They appealed to him to draw his remarks to a close. He retold the story of the cow. Meantime, Sir John Mackenzie was perspiring with wrath and anxiety in the Premier's apartment hard by. All his hopes were bound up in the appropriation budget. What if it should not come to a vote? The honorable member from New Brunswick could not be stopped, for this was the one bill in the Canadian Parliament on which a member could speak as long as he wished. There was no way of cutting short the debate. No motion was in order while he was speaking, except the motion to adjourn—and that would be adjournment sine die. The Government members were in consternation as the orator delivered a speech on vaccination, gave statistics on the cost of fences in the United States, passed an elaborate encomium on the superiority, for draft purposes, of Devon cattle, to which class the deceased domestic friend of the bereaved widow belonged, and then began to describe the religious ceremonies in which the sacred cow of Burmah takes part, when the bell rang for vespers. A short time more and the session would expire by law, and the Government had passed no appropriation bill!

At this critical juncture one of the Government members returned excitedly from the Premier's room, rushed to the orator's desk, and exclaimed: "In the name of God, what ails you, Mitchell? What do you want?" "—still," said Sir Peter, finishing the sentence he had on his lips, "not a cent has ever been paid for the widow's cow!" The member uttered a vehement exclamation about that animal, and added: "Sir John Mackenzie authorizes me to say that he will pay for the cow, if you will let his bill come to a vote."

Sir Peter sat down, rather tired, and the widow got her pay. The Government organs declared that the widow's cow cost $40,000. Her champion is still known in Canada as Bismarck Mitchell, on account of his boldness and shrewdness in outwitting a Cabinet and making himself long the adviser-in-chief of a vacillating Governor.

Preparing for a Candle Lecture.

Kentucky State Journal.

"There goes a nice lady."

"Yes, she seems to be so modest and quiet."

"She is that; and she's just the kind I'd like to have for a wife."

"How's that?"

"Why, they say she goes to bed regularly at 9 o'clock every night and sleeps until her husband gets home."

"Is it possible! Why, that's remarkable. She is unlike any other woman I ever knew or heard of."

"Oh, I don't know—you see she sleeps before he gets home so she can lecture him the balance of the night."

The Democratic Tariff Policy.

Courier-Journal.

Right or wrong, the record of the Democratic party has always been, when at its best, for "revenue only." If this policy is to be assailed, assail it as unwise, as injurious, as unpopular, if you will, but do not do violence to history and assail it as contrary to Democratic principles and traditions. Only in 1868 and 1872 did the trumpet give forth any uncertain sound, and then we were ignominiously defeated. In 1876 the leaders stood by the platform, and we were victorious; in 1880 the leaders deserted the platform, and we were again overwhelmed. The Courier-Journal shall do what it can to avert in 1884 a rapetition of the disaster of 1880.

Cigarets or Charming Creatures?

Lowell Citizen.

Philadelphia young ladies have formed a society, the members of which pledge themselves to receive no kisses from young men who smoke cigarets. It is thus reduced to a question as to which the young men like the best, the girls or the cigarets, and with the cigarets the cheapest.

A House and Lot with Every Servant Girl.

Denver Tribune.

As a rule, the servant girls of Denver are rapidly becoming the owners of houses and lots. They get good pay, don't have to spend it for dress, and consequently have a surplus to invest. Fortune-hunters are getting hold of this state of facts, and are sometimes found paying their addresses to the kitchen rather than to the parlor.

—Avoid a galloping consumption by the timely use of Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute

—The Howe Scales have all the latest improvements. It is true economy to buy the best. Borden, Selleck & Co., Agents, Chicago.

CAUSE FOR APPREHENSION.

Why Mysterious Physical Troubles Arouse Special Dread—A Professional Experience.

Few things give more pain than dread or apprehension. Most people are able to face apparent danger heroically, but the sudden and unexpected coming of some indefinite calamity very naturally strikes terror to even the bravest. For this reason lightning and tornadoes are considered terrible; their coming and going are so sudden, unannounced and unknown. For this same reason an unknown disease, some poison in the blood, some malady that is gradually undermining the life, is specially dreaded by all thinking people. And, indeed, there are good reason for such dread, for modern science has discovered that some virulent disorders show the least signs in their beginnings, while they have the worst possible symptoms. We know of many persons who have dull and uncertain pains in various portions of the body; who are unnaturally tired one day, and apparently well the next; who have an enormous appetite at times and a loathing of food soon thereafter. Such persons are really in a dangerous condition, even though they may not realize it. The following statement of a most prominent physician, who has had unusual opportunities for investigation is of so striking and important a nature that it will be read with interest by all:

ASSOCIATED CHARITIES OF CINCINNATI.

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OFFICE: NO. 27½ WEST EIGHTH ST. O. ANDERSON, M. D., SUPT. CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 2, 1882.

Messrs. Editors:

I have, during my professional career of many years practice, treated a large number of various disorders, of which, perhaps, none have given me more trouble than the mysterious disease known as acute nephritis, and while it may seem strange, it is, nevertheless, true, that the physician is generally greatly annoyed by this mysterious trouble, especially when the case is of hereditary origin. It is, doubtless, the first stage of the well known, but terrible Bright's disease, as the kidneys contain large quantities of albumen; and while children and young people are especially liable to its attacks, it is prevalent with all classes, and usually continues until late in life.

One obstinate case which came under my observation, was that of a fireman of this city who applied to me for treatment. The case was diagnosed parenchymatous nephritis. The man was 24 years of age; plethoric and light complected. He stated that he had suffered from urinary troubles from childhood, and that he had 'doctored' a hundred times, each time improving some; after which, in a short time, he would relapse into his former state of misery. I prescribed the usual therapeutics known to the profession with the same result that my colleagues had obtained. He got better for a while and then worse again; in fact, so bad that he had to lay off for some time. He suffered intense pain, so much so that I confess I had to resort to hypodermic injections of morphia. My druggist, who knew how disgusted I was with the case, although not willing to desert the man, advised me to try a remedy from which he (the druggist) himself, had derived great benefit. As a drowning man catches at a straw, I prescribed this remedy, not letting my patient, however, know what I was giving him; and although not a believer in nor a patron of "patent medicine," I must confess that after my fireman had taken one bottle he grew much better. I made him continue its use for a period of two months, with the most gratifying results; it really worked wonders, and he owes his cure and present perfect health solely to the remarkable power of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, the remedy which I prescribed, and he used.

Since the recovery of the man above mentioned, I have given considerable thought to the subject of acute nephritis, or kidney difficulty, and I find that its manifestations are most remarkable. It often appears without any special symptoms of its own, or possibly as a sequel to some other disease. It may be a sequel to scarlatina, diphtheria, and other illnesses, and even arise from pregnancy. The first symptoms frequently show themselves in the form of high, fierce and intense pains in the lumbar region, "the small of the back," troublesome micturitions and frequent changes in the color of the urine which at times diminishes perceptibly. If the urine is entirely suppressed, the case, probably, will terminate fatally in a very few days. Dropsy is a consequence of the suppression of urine, and the severeness of it is governed by the proportion of retention. The nervous system becomes prostrated with subsequent convulsions and irregular circulation of the blood, which, in my estimation, eventually might cause a diseased heart to give out. As I have remarked, in many kidney diseases—yes, even in Bright's disease itself—there is no preceptible pain in the back, and these troubles often assert themselves in various symptoms—for instance, in troublesome diarrhæ, blood poison, impaired eyesight, nausea, loss of appetite, disordered digestion, loss of consciousness, husky voice and many other complaints too numerous to mention. Indeed, thousands of people are suffering from the first stages of Bright's disease to day, and *they do not know it.*

In conclusion, I would like to state that I have, since my success with the fireman, repeatedly prescribed Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, and if my professional brethren could only be brought so far as to overcome their prejudice against proprietary medicines they would, undoubtedly, find themselves recompensed for their supposed sacrifice of liberty, as well as by the great benefits that would accrue to the world.

Most sincerely,
O. ANDERSON, M. D.
Superintendent.

Purchase of Rhode Island from the Indians.

Peter Kalm, the well-known Swedish naturalist, printed in his book of travels the following statement in regard to the purchase of Rhode Island. I do not find it verified in any history of that Commonwealth:

"Mr. Franklin and several other gentlemen frequently told me that a powerful Indian, who possessed Rhode Island, had sold it to the English for a pair of spectacles; it is large enough for a Prince's domain, and makes a peculiar Government at present. This Indian knew how to set a true value upon spectacles; for undoubtedly, if those glasses were not so plentiful, and only a few of them could be found, they would, on account of their great use, bear the same price with diamonds."

At the Opera.

Boston Transcript.

Fogg was at the opera the other evening, and sat in front of a young gentleman who showed his musical knowledge by humming the airs as they occurred. At the close of the first act, Fogg turned around to say, in a voice sufficiently loud to be heard by a score of others: "I am very much obliged to you, sir, for the little concert you have been giving me; you are very kind, but, to tell you the truth, they made so much noise on the stage that I didn't enjoy it nearly so much as I ought." The young gentleman said nothing, but he looked volumes. During the second act he omitted his obligato, and the stage had to get on as best they could without it.

A Greatly Relieved Woman.

Boston Post.

A South End woman received a telegram, and her face blanched and her hand trembled as she held the unopened envelope before her. Giving it to her daughter, she said, "Read it." The girl obeyed. "Papa has broken his leg and gone to the hospital," she said. The mother's face brightened. "Thank heaven it is no worse," she said; "I feared he might be going to bring somebody to dinner."

Check Located but the Brain Not.

Philadelphia Press.

The check of the Indiana Democracy rests under the hat of D. Webster Voorhees, its hope under that of Joseph McDonald, and its despair under that of Thomas A. Hendricks. The reposing place of its brains has never been discovered even unto this day.

A Sedative.

Hartford Post.

When a Democrat talks civil service reform quite loudly, just tell him that 40 members of his party in the House voted against the Pendleton bill, while only seven Republican members voted against it. Those Democrats who voted for the bill are very much alarmed at what they have done.

Brown's Bronchial Troches will relieve Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases. They are used always with great success.

Answers to Correspondents

We are obliged to remind our readers that there are certain classes of questions which we cannot undertake to answer, viz.:

1. Those not accompanied by the name of the writer. The name is not required for publication, but only as an evidence of good faith. All letters not complying with this rule find their way at once to the waste basket.

2. Mathematical problems and questions in grammatical construction. We are willing to give all our readers an opportunity to ask and answer the former, but we have not the type necessary for publishing algebraic problems and solutions.

3. Questions which in the judgment of the editor are not appropriate or proper in the columns of the BLADE. Hundreds of questions come to this Department every week, and the editor must be allowed to exercise his discretion in making selections calculated to promote the general interest.

4. Inquiries as to the standing or reliability of individuals, firms or corporations doing a general business. The BLADE's endorsement is too valuable to be bestowed indiscriminately, and it is not always possible for us to devote the time necessary to ascertain the standing of an individual or a firm located in a distant part of the country.

Correspondents whose inquiries are not answered within a reasonable time would do well to repeat them. If they still fail to receive an answer they are advised to believe that the questions remain unanswered for good and sufficient reasons.

We must request that subscribers will keep all communications for the business and editorial departments of the BLADE entirely separate and distinct, always upon separate leaves. Questions for this department should never be written on the same leaf with letters containing subscriptions or orders for books. Letters intended for this department of the paper should be marked "Correspondents' Department."

—C. Brittain, Guilford, Mo., requests some BLADE reader to send the poem beginning
"Oh! cradle me on your knee, mamma,
And sing me that holy strain."

A. G. C., Bloomsburg, N. J.:
1. What is the best wine grape for the latitude of New York City? 2. What is the best raisin grape for the same latitude? 3. Will a plow paper cutter cut card board?
1. Martha. 2. Diana. 3. No.

C. G. R., Maryville, Mo.:
Is pre-emptive land that is taken for a homestead exempt from personal debt and judgment?
Lands acquired under the provisions of the homestead act are not liable to the satisfaction of any debt contracted prior to the issuing of the patent therefor.

H. J. M., Springdale, Wis.:
Please tell me in your columns from what and by what process dynamite is manufactured.
Dynamite is finely pulverised silex, or silicious ashes, or infusorial earth, (most frequently the last), saturated with about three times its weight of nitro-glycerine. If carelessly made it is sometimes very dangerous.

Subscriber, Foxville, Ill.:
Please inform me how the earth was removed in sinking the piers of the St. Louis bridge.
The piers, four in number, are composed of granite and limestone, and rest on the bed-rock of the river, to which they were sunk through the sand, in one case as much as 130 feet, by the use of wrought iron caissons and atmospheric pressure.

J. R. J., Lawler, Ia.:
1. What is the price of the Daily BLADE a year? 2. Is a bank note that has a piece torn off, and lost, good for face value? 3. Where can I get Chamber's Encyclopedia, and at what price?
1. Five dollars by mail; 10 cents a week delivered by carrier. 2. Yes, if the figures and signatures are legible. 3. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia; the price will depend on the style of binding.

B. J. A., (no postoffice):
Please inform me whether Mexico has any heavy debts or not.
The public debt of Mexico, both internal and external, was estimated, in 1880, at $125,500,000, but no official returns regarding it have been published since the reign of the Emperor Maximilian, in 1865. A great portion of the debt is not recognized by the Government.

J. S. B., Gosport, Ind.:
1. Please give me the address of some manufacturer of meerschaum pipes. 2. Also a good recipe for mending broken cigar holders.
1. Nix & Kuhn, 146 Noble street, Philadelphia. 2. Mix two ounces of a thick solution of glue with one ounce linseed oil varnish, or three-quarters of an ounce of Venice turpentine; boil them together, stirring them until mixed thoroughly. The pieces cemented should be tied together for two or three days.

J. C., Iron Mountain, Mo.:
Was John Bright ever Prime Minister of England?
No. In the Gladstone Ministry which succeeded the Disraeli Ministry in 1868, Mr. Bright became President of the Board of Trade, being the first Quaker who ever held a seat in the British Cabinet. He resigned in 1870, and in 1872 resumed his place in Parliament. The member of the Cabinet who fills the position of First Lord of the Treasury is the Chief of the Ministry, and therefore of the Cabinet.

F. F. G., Alta, Ill.:
1. Why didn't you print the entire affidavit of Thurlow Weed regarding the fate of Morgan, the Mason, as there are many, especially young readers, who would like to read it. 2. Why did Morgan reveal the secrets of Masonry? 3. Where can a full and exhaustive history of this case be obtained?
1. We printed all that was new about the matter. The most of it had been published in 1875, and was palmed off on some papers as a new revelation. 2. He probably expected to make money by the sale of his book. 3. Cannot say. Ben Perley Poore asserts that Morgan was not murdered, but died abroad, many years after his disappearance from Batavia, N. Y.

R. P. K., Morristown, O.:
Please give a short sketch of the life of Gen. Bushrod Johnson, of the late Confederate Army, and oblige an old subscriber.
He was born in Ohio in 1817; West Point, 1840; First Lieutenant in 1844; served in the Florida and Mexican wars; resigned in 1847 to become Professor of Mathematics at the Military Institute of Georgetown, Ky.; in 1855 he became Professor in the Nashville Military Institute, and held the office when the civil war began. Joining the Confederate Army he was made Brigadier General in January, 1862; captured at Fort Donelson, but soon after escaped; severely wounded at Shiloh; made Major General in 1864, and commanded a division when Lee's army surrendered.

J. H. J., Ohioville, Pa.:
1. Is there any law regulating toll for steam mills grinding corn and feed? Do steam mills take the eighth for toll? 2. What is the origin of Ember Days, and how are they calculated?
1. We do not know what the laws of Pennsylvania are, or whether there is any law on the subject. 2. The custom of fasting on these days is traced as far back as the third century, and a decree of the Council of Placentia, in 1095, fixed the time for them as now observed. They are the Wednesday, Friday and Saturday immediately following the first Sunday in Lent, the feast of Pentecost, the 14th of September, and the 13th of December. Some writers have supposed the name to be taken from the ancient custom of using ashes or embers in connection with fasting, but the name is probably derived from the Saxon ymbren, a circuit, i. e., the circular days.

Reader, La Cygne, Kans.:
1. Will you please inform me who are members of the President's Cabinet? 2. Also the number and names of the Representatives in Congress from Kansas?
1. This is positively the last time we shall answer this question, unless there are some changes in the Cabinet, during this administration—Secretary of State, Frelinghuysen; Secretary of the Treasury, Folger; Secretary of the Interior, Teller; Secretary of the Navy, Chandler; Secretary of War, Lincoln; Postmaster General, Howe; Attorney General, Brewster. 2. In the present Congress, J. A. Anderson, D. C. Haskell, Thomas Ryan, representing the Districts in the order named. Kansas gains four members in the next Congress. The old members have been re-elected, and the following (all Republicans) will represent the State at large: E. N. Morrill, Lewis Hanback, S. R. Peters and B. W. Perkins.

C. M., Plum Bayou, Ark.:
Is it known where the oldest house in America is situated?
The Cradock House at Medford, Mass., is said to be the oldest house in America of the historic period, having been built in 1634, and pretty constantly occupied ever since, a two-story, gambrel-roofed brick house, with small windows, thick walls and defensive features, standing on a little mound near the Mystic river and but a few rods from the square which is the official and business center of the town. Although Gov. Cradock, who was the first Governor of "The Company of the Massachusetts Bay" never came to this country or to the house which was built for him, he is held in honor for having favored the transfer of the government of the colony from the corporators in London to the settlers in America, thus leading directly to the great migration and the foundation of our liberties.

G. H. S., Cards Point, Ill.:
1. When was the first railroad constructed in Illinois, and where? 2. Give the manner in which Lieut. Cushing fastened the torpedo to the Confederate iron-clad Albemarle at Plymouth, N. C., which exploded and sank her. 3. What city in the United States cans the most oysters?
1. The first railroad in the State was the Sangamon & Morgan, a part of which was opened in 1839. Next the Galena & Chicago was undertaken in 1839, and in the following year 10 miles were completed. 2. With a party of 13 men he embarked in a torpedo boat, crept up the river, put the torpedo in place, set fire to it just as he was discovered, and entirely destroyed the Albemarle. His boat was filled with water flung up by the explosion. He and his men sprang overboard and tried to swim ashore amid a shower of musketry. Of his party all but himself and one companion were killed or captured. Though slightly wounded, he gained the shore, hid himself until night in the thickets, and then found a skiff, in which, after eight hours' paddling, he reached the Union vessels at the mouth of the river. 3. Baltimore.

J. E. N., Kattenia, O.:
1. What administration did most to shape the general policy of our country? 2. Where can I get a reliable ancient history for general reading? 3. By whose authority was the Constitution of the United States established?
1. Probably Washington's. 2. Lee & Shepard, Boston. 3. The Constitution was adopted September 17, 1787, by the Convention appointed in pursuance of the resolution of Congress of the Confederation of February 21, 1787, and was ratified by the Conventions of the several States as follows: Delaware, December 7, 1787; Pennsylvania, December 12, 1787; New Jersey, December 18, 1787; Georgia, January 2, 1788; Connecticut, January 9, 1788; Massachusetts, February 6, 1788; Maryland, April 28, 1788; New Hampshire, June 21, 1788; Virginia, June 26, 1788; New York, July 26, 1788; North Carolina, Nov. 21, 1789; Rhode Island, May 29, 1790. It was provided that the ratifications of nine States should be sufficient for the establishment of the Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

S. G. N. Lagrange, Tenn.:
Was there not an experiment tried in France at one time to do away with competition among workmen? What was the result?
On the establishment of the French Provisional Government of 1848, such an attempt was made with a government order for the uniforms of the National Guard. Fifteen hundred tailors were assembled, and were allowed two francs a day as subsistence-money while they worked, and the balance between the sum paid and what the work would have cost, had it been executed by an army contractor, was to have been equally divided among them afterwards. It was found, however, when the day of reckoning came, that not only was there no balance to be paid, but that there was an actual loss, and that the two francs a day as subsistence-money, the lowest rate of wages paid to tailors under the competitive system, had overpaid them for the work actually done. Their energies, unexcited by the spirit of competition, relaxed when each man found that the proceeds of his increased exertions were not to be received by himself, but to be distributed over the whole body of his fellow-workmen.

F. C., Jackson, Mich.:
Will you please give a description of the catacombs of Rome?
They are cut out of a soft calcareous rock that is easily quarried. They are said to extend for 20 miles underground; but they cannot now be explored for more than one-fourth of that distance, and many parts have fallen in, which causes a visit to them to be attended with some danger. The passages are about eight feet in hight and five in width; the graves are hollowed out of the sides, forming three tiers one above another. The gloomy vaults and galleries wind about in all directions, and cross each other like the turnings of a labyrinth. When the body had been deposited in the cavity assigned to it, it was walled up, and an inscription, and a few brief particulars with reference to the name, age and calling of the occupant of the cell, was cut on the stones that formed the closure of the tomb. At intervals there are large vaulted chambers, which form a center in which many of the passages meet, and which appear to have been used as places of worship. They are furnished with altars, and are ornamented with fresco-paintings, inscriptions, sculptured crosses and crucifixes. Some of these chambers, or chapels, are said to have been formed by order of some of the Popes of Rome. The early Christians used the catacombs as places of worship and cemeteries for their dead; but it is most probable that they were excavated and used for this purpose prior to the Christian era.

Observer, Calais, O.:
1. Why is the word "limited" inserted in advertisements? 2. Explain the relationship or kin, if any, in the firm of Harper Bros.
1. A limited partnership is where certain partners furnish a contribution to the capital, but are not liable beyond the amount they agree to contribute for the losses of the firm. Such partnerships exist by virtue of statutes, and must conform strictly to the provisions of the statute under which they are constituted. 2. The firm at one time consisted of James, John, Joseph Wesley and Fletcher. James died in 1869, J. W. in 1870, and Fletcher in 1882, but there has been no change in the style of the firm. The brothers were born respectively in 1795, 1797, 1801 and 1806, their father being a farmer at Newton, L. I. At the age of 16 James and John were apprenticed to printers in New York; they afterwards established themselves in business, at first performing the greater part of the composition and presswork with their own hands, and soon became the leading publishing house in America. Wesley and Fletcher had been, in the meantime, apprenticed to their elder brothers, and in 1825 were admitted as partners, and the style of the firm was changed from J. & J. Harper to Harper & Brothers. In 1853 their establishment occupied nine contiguous buildings, the whole of which were burned to the ground December 10. The loss amounted to $1,000,000, upon which there was only $250,000 insurance. The present building covers about half an acre of ground. James was elected Mayor of New York in 1844.

E. H. B., Station 15, O.:
1. How are different colors printed with the same type, such as flower cuts, etc.? 2. What is the reason the rain never falls on the Sahara Desert?
1. In chromo-lithography each different color is printed separately, from a stone which contains only the one color. Very frequently 10 or 15 separate stones are employed, and in some very elaborate prints as many as 30 or 40, some colors being printed over others to produce variations of tint and shading. In the first place a drawing is made which contains the general outlines of the position of the different colors. On the second and third stones the general effect of the drawing is worked in; these are printed in neutral colors, as a pearl gray or faint sepia. Each succeeding stone is charged with its own special tint, brown, blue, green or yellow, as the case may be; and the last one contains the sharp dark touches, whether of shade or outline, which give character and expression to the whole. Upon the skill with which these colors are arranged, and upon the accuracy with which each falls exactly into its proper place, depend the value of the whole work. 2. Because the prevailing northeast trade winds which blow over its surface bring it no moisture, having been almost drained of aqueous vapor in their long continental journey over Europe and Asia. On the mountains south of the Mediterranean they deposit more than they have collected in their brief passage over that sea. When they reach the heated desert beyond, where the absorptive capacity of the air is greatly increased by the access of temperature, they bear away moisture instead of bringing it, and it is not condensed into rain until it reaches the mountains of Central Africa.

J. S. T., Chapel Hill, Tex.:
Why is it that the Swiss have such great success in making cheese? In what respect does their method of taking care of cows differ from that of Americans?
The American Consul having his attention directed to the subject made an investigation, and reported that one of the first and most important facts discovered was what would in this country be called under-feeding. High and fancy feeding with cotton-seeds, oil-cake, boiled foods, ensilage, and so on, are little known, the general practice being to keep on grass and hay the year through—as much from preference as because the mess-feed articles are scarce and dear. Almost as noticeable is the extreme warmth of the stables, which are almost always long and low rectangular attachments to the barns, built of stone one or two feet thick, ceiled overhead, and often plastered throughout; the floors are often stone or cement, and the single oaken door at the end fits tightly. There are no windows, unless a few barred holes through the wall are so called; there is little light, no ventilation, and the air is hot and very foul. The explanation given is that this avoids flies, saves feed, and increases the yield of milk. Ordinarily, the cows pass their lives in these stalls, except during their brief respite while led to water; the peasants' cows near the mountains are pastured on the high Alps during the brief summers, but the others must stay in these stalls, with scarcely room to lie down. Grass for one cow is estimated to require one and a half to two acres of 40,000 feet. The Swiss grass crops are had early in May and October, and at the end of July; this fast growing is due, not only to the moist climate, but to the constant fertilizing and care of the meadows in the way of watering, draining, etc. During 1881 the Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Company at Cham, Switzerland, which is believed to be the largest and most successful in the world, used in Switzerland the milk of between 5,000 and 6,000 cows, which milked during nine months, yielded 5,315 pounds of milk per cow, or 19.7 pounds or 98 quarts daily through the season. The English branch of the same company in the same year obtained from the like number of shorthorns an average of 4,668 pounds per cow. A fair estimate of the earnings of 50 cows in Switzerland—the animals standing at $100 each and the 100 acres which keep them at $300 each—would give $2,648 profit, or about 7.47 per cent. on the whole. This is not large, but the fruit trees which are kept on almost every farm afford an additional income often exceeding that from the cows. If the Swiss can do well selling milk at 2.3 cents a quart from cows costing $100 apiece on grass land at $300 to $400 an acre, what ought Western Americans to be able to do, selling at the same price, buying their cows at $50 and their grass land at $50 per acre?

M. S. G., LaCrosse, Wis.:
Will you give a short sketch of the life of Ida Pfeiffer, the celebrated German traveler?
She was born at Vienna, in 1797. Her maiden name was Reyer, and in 1820 she married an advocate named Pfeiffer, from whom she afterwards separated. By the time she had attained her 45th year her husband was dead, and her two sons were established in life, and she was enabled to gratify her taste for travel. In 1842 she set forth towards Palestine, and traveled alone and without a guide in that country, European and Asiatic Turkey and Egypt. In the following year a narrative of her journey was published. She next went to Sweden, Norway and Iceland, in 1845, and again published a narrative of her wanderings. In the Summer of the following year she left Hamburg for her first journey round the world. Her route was from Brazil, Chili, Tahiti, China, Hindostan, Persia and Asia Minor, and home by way of Southern Russia and Greece. She had been absent two years and three months, during which time she had traveled about 40,000 miles by water and 2,760 by land. In 1850 she published an account of this great journey, in a work entitled "A Woman's Journey Round the World," which was speedily translated into French and English. In 1851 she left London in a sailing vessel, for the Cape of Good Hope. From the Cape she proceeded to Singapore, Borneo, the Island of Sumatra, Java, the Island of Celebes, Batavia, which last place she left for California; after which she proceeded to Panama and Lima, crossed the Andes, visited the sources of the river Amazon, ascended the peaks of Chimborazo and Cotapaxi, and returned to Panama. New Orleans, the Mississippi, Lakes Superior, Huron, Erie and Michigan and the Falls of Niagara, were her subsequent wanderings; Canada and New York succeeded, till at length she crossed the Atlantic and arrived in London at the commencement of 1855. "A Lady's Second Voyage Round the World" contained the records of this journey, and like its predecessors, found great favor with the reading public. In 1856 she set out for Madagascar, and enduring terrible hardships, returned to Vienna with broken health, and died in 1858.

School Boy, Strawberry Point, Iowa:
Will you please give me a short sketch of David Livingstone, the great African explorer?
He was the son of a poor weaver, and gained the greater part of his education by attending an evening school while he was employed in the cotton mills of Glasgow. His family were earnest Presbyterians, and his religious enthusiasm was strongly excited by the idea of a missionary life, and he determined to prepare himself for this career. Having studied theology and medicine for several years at Glasgow, still supporting himself as before, he offered his services to the London Missionary Society as a missionary to Africa, and they were promptly accepted. Somewhat later he was formally ordained, and in 1840 he left England for Port Natal. Here he became acquainted with a fellow missionary, Robert Moffat, whose daughter he afterward married. He was engaged in missionary labor till 1849, making such journeys and explorations as were incidental to his work, and sending to England much valuable geographical and scientific information. In 1852 he sent his family to England and started on a journey of discovery which lasted four years, passing over an estimated distance of 11,000 miles. In 1857 he published his first work on his travels. In 1858 he returned to Africa and made further explorations in the southern part of the continent, the expedition lasting till 1863. Mrs. Livingstone, who accompanied her husband, died April 27, 1862. Dr. Livingstone returned to England in 1864, and in the following year published "Narrative of an Expedition to the Zambesi and its Tributaries." He again left England in April, 1865. In 1868-69 letters were received from him, and then a long silence of nearly two years followed. Stanley was sent in search of him, reached Ujiji in the autumn of 1871, and there found Livingstone alive and well. Together they made a journey to the north end of Lake Tanganyika. Stanley left Livingstone in March, 1872, and returned to England. Early in 1873 a relief party, organized under the auspices of the Royal Geographical Society, started for Africa. Leaving Zanzibar for the interior on March 18, this relief party, after a series of difficulties and delays, reached Unyanzembe on August 4. It was here that news of Livingstone's death was first received. It appears that, being compelled to cross a broad tract of inundated country, Livingstone was seized with dysentery, and died after about a fortnight's illness. The survivors of the party, numbering in all 79, resolved to carry the body of their leader to Zanzibar, after subjecting it to a rough process of embalming. They finally reached the coast, where a Government vessel was in waiting. The body was taken to England, and April 18 buried in Westminster Abbey with distinguished honors.

J. J. D., Silver Creek, Iowa:
How many men did Cortes have with him when he conquered Mexico? Give a short account of the conquest.
November 18, 1518, Cortes left Santiago with 10 vessels, 550 Spaniards, 200 or 300 Indians, a few negros, 10 or 12 horses and 10 brass guns. March 4, 1519, he landed on the shores of Mexico, in the province or country called Tabasco, and soon after fought his first battle with the natives, who proved exceedingly brave, but were awe-struck at the sight of horses and the roar of the artillery. Laying the foundation of the town of Vera Cruz as a post to be left in his rear, he destroyed his ships to make retreat impossible, and leaving a small garrison, he set off for the City of Mexico. The Republic of Tlascala, lying between the coast and the capital, though at feud with Montezuma, opposed the march of Cortes. After four battles, wherein he each time defeated an enormous force of the enemy, he entered the City of Tlascala on September 18. The Spaniards were thought to be of divine origin, and human beings were sent to them as sacrifices. He endeavored, but in vain, to persuade the Tlascalans to abjure their religion; prevailed upon them to own themselves vassals of the King of Spain; and after a 20 days' stay in the city marched toward Mexico, accompanied by some thousands of his new allies, where he arrived November 8, 1519, with 6,000 natives and his handful of Spaniards. He was received with great pomp by Montezuma and his subjects, immediately secured a stronghold in a beautiful palace assigned as his quarters; and, using the occasion of an attack made by a small party of Mexicans upon some of the Spaniards as a temporary justification for one of the boldest acts in all history, took Montezuma captive in his own palace, and conveyed him to his quarters under threats of instant death if he made a sign for help to his subjects. The 17 persons who had attacked the Spaniards were captured and burned to death before the gates of the imperial palace. Montezuma was placed in irons during the execution and forced to acknowledge himself a vassal of Charles V. Being informed that Narvaez had landed, with instructions to displace him, Cortes, leaving 200 men in Mexico, whom with unparalleled audacity he recommended to the care of Montezuma, took 70 men, was joined by 150 more whom he had left at Cholula, and captured Narvaez, with his 80 horses, 900 men and 10 or 12 field pieces. The defeated troops readily ranged themselves under his standard; but on returning to Mexico Cortes found that the people had revolted. Montezuma, still a prisoner, on endeavoring to address his subjects, was assailed by the mob, and wounded so that in a few days he died. The Spaniards were now assailed on all sides and driven out of the city, their rear guard being cut to pieces. After a harassing retreat of six days, the Mexicans offered battle on the plains of Otumba, and here, on July 7, 1520, Cortes gained a victory which decided the fate of Mexico. He immediately proceeded to Tlascala, collected an auxiliary native army, and, having subdued the neighboring provinces, marched against Mexico and took the city, after a gallant defense of 77 days, August 13, 1521.

Information Wanted.

Morris Hogan wants the address of some comrades of Co. K, 74th N. Y.

E. H. Murphy, Darbyville, O., wants address of John Dalgun, Co. H, 30th O. V. I.

W. B. Stephens, Storm Lake, Iowa, wants the address of Benjamin Best; last heard of in Dayton, O.

Isaac Nuss, Spragg's P. O., Greene Co., Pa., wishes to learn the whereabouts of his brother Thomas.

Delayed Subscriptions.

It sometimes happens that persons order the BLADE mailed to them and fail to receive after a reasonable time has elapsed. Why this is will readily be seen from the following list of persons sending money for the BLADE and failing either to sign their names or give their address:

Letter containing 20c, signed by Andrew Cable, no postoffice, County or State.
Letter containing $3 for 11 names, signed J. Preston, no postoffice, County or State.
Letter containing 10c, signed A. Davis, no postoffice. County or State.
Letter dated at Flat Rock, no County or State, containing 30c, to pay for BLADE for B. Moor, signed Nicholas Auer.
Letter containing 30c, no postoffice, County or State, signed Dixon Bartley.
Letter containing 15c; wants Blade commencing November 23; no name or address.
Letter containing $1, postmarked Schell City, Mo., no name or address.
Letter containing $1, dated at Greene, no County or State, and no signature.
If John Bushford will give us his address everything will be made right.
Letter containing $2, dated at Parkville Station, no County or State, signed by J. A. Ream.
Letter containing $1, signed John Gillman, no address.
If W. E. Walls and P. L. Doolittle will give their address the complaint will be looked into.
Letter containing $5, dated at Spring City, no County or State, signed by A. Wainwright.
Letter containing $2, dated at Osceola, no County or State, signed by G. A. Bunnell.
Letter containing $1, stamped Poplar City, no County, State or name.
Letter containing $1, dated at Anderson's Landing, no County or State, signed by J. E. Swearingen.
Letter containing $1, signed F. Bell, no address.
Letter containing $1, signed W. M. Williams, no address.
Letter containing $1, signed James Auld, no address.
Letter containing $1, dated at Janesville, no County or State, signed T. B. Harrison.
Letter containing $1, no name or address.
Letter containing $1, dated at Mossville, no County or State, signed W. F. Robinson.
Letter containing $2, dated at Camp Badger, no County or State, for Blades for S. L. Perry and M. Woodard, P. M.
Letter containing $1, dated at Portville, no County or State, signed C. A. Lies.
Letter containing $3, stamped at Reading, Kan., no name or address.
Letter containing $1, no name or address.
Letter containing $1, dated at Bloomington, Ill., no name attached.
Letter containing $1, signed S. P. Baccus, no address.
Letter containing $1, signed Mrs. D. Jeffers, no address.
Letter containing $1, dated at Center, no County or State, signed C. Rosa.

FLOODS IN HUNGARY.

Panic-Stricken People Seeking High Ground—Over 20,000 Persons Rendered Homeless—Coffins and Skeletons Washed Out.

VIENNA, Jan. 10.—The Town of Raab, Hungary, and adjacent Villages were only saved from inundation thus far by frost. When the thaw commenced the water suddenly rose all over the district. At 3 A. M. yesterday the inhabitants were aroused by the alarm bell and commenced a rapid flight. Large numbers of fugitives crowded into the solidly built theater, which stands on an island in the midst of the park, but here a new panic arose, the water gradually rising as far as the first gallery. Meanwhile around Raab, the dykes breaking, admitted the deluge, which soon reached the inner town, containing 6,000 fugitives as well as the ordinary inhabitants. A considerable number of lives were lost, but fortunately the flood did not reach some of the higher parts of the town, and ceased to rise at noon.

The City of Grau, on the Danube, the seat of the Hungarian Primate, is also menaced by floods.

Inundations in the neighborhood of the Town of Komorn, at the confluence of the Waag with the Danube, are also particularly extensive.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The Baden Ministry appeal to the generosity of British people in behalf of 20,000 persons rendered homeless by the floods.

VIENNA, Jan. 9.—The dyke protecting the suburb of Raab broke this afternoon, and water rushing in, ploughed up the ground in the cemetery. Coffins and human remains are drifting with the current.

VIENNA, Jan. 10.—The inhabitants of Raab have abandoned the town. The floods rose so rapidly that many persons trying to escape, fell through the ice and were drowned.

Ten Lives Lost by the Coal Mine Explosion.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 9.—The explosion in the coal mine at Coulterville, Ills., yesterday, seems to have been occasioned by the ignition of fire damp by blasting coal. Three blasts were fired when the explosion occurred, creating great havoc in the mine and killing all the men in it except Mason, the foreman, and a boy named Starr. Several attempts were made to descend the shaft, but the smoke was so dense that nothing could be done until about 9 o'clock, when a party of miners effected an entrance and after two hours' of difficult and dangerous work, the bodies of all the dead were recovered and brought to the surface. Two of the victims were badly burned, but the remainder were simply suffocated and not mutilated in any way. Twenty-three orphans are left by the calamity.

Special Elections in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 9.—The special elections in the Ninth Congressional District to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Congressman Orth, resulted in the election of C. T. Dixie, Republican, by from 10 to 150 majority. Nine Townships in Ayrton County give Ward, Democrat, 14 majority, a Democratic loss over the November election of 167. In Tippecanoe County over two-thirds of the vote polled shows a Republican gain of 470. Returns from Clinton County show large Republican gains. The estimated Republican majority in Hamilton County is 800.

At the special election in Floyd County for Representative to the State Legislature S. P. Tulry, Democrat, was elected by 600 majority.

West Virginia Legislature.

WHEELING, Jan. 11.—The State Legislature met here yesterday and organized by electing J. Farnsworth President of the Senate and J. J. Woods Speaker of the House. The principal business of the session is the election of a United States Senator to succeed H. G. Davis. Mr. Davis declines to be a candidate again. Ex-Sen. Hereford, who was in the race, withdrew, saying his well-known opposition to monopolies made his election extremely doubtful. The Legislature stands, on joint ballot, 55 Democrats and 36 opposition.

Prohibition in Kansas.

TOPEKA, Jan. 9.—A mass meeting was held here to-night under the auspices of the State Prohibitory Convention, now in session in this city, was largely attended. All the speakers took the ground that the Republican party having incorporated amendments into its platform should stand loyally by them. Gov. St. John's statement that the hour had struck in Kansas when the Republican party must understand that it could not carry the saloon on one shoulder and the Sunday School on the other, was applauded.

The Census Report.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The Compendium of the Census, a work promised the world many months ago, has at last been completed by the Census Bureau, and the manuscript is all in the hands of the Public Printer. The plan is to publish it in one volume, though its bulkiness is liable to cause a modification of the rule, so as to publish it in two volumes, though in that event the volumes will be unshapely and cumbersome.

A Novel Competition.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 11.—A novel and interesting contest is to occur here at an early date, being a competitive exhibition between the Brush and United States electric light companies of their respective systems of illumination. The challenge for this contest was issued by the Brush Company and promptly accepted by the United States Company. It provides that the loser shall pay $1,000 to the expense of the exhibition and donate $4,000 to the Polytechnic Society of Kentucky.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary, the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

$1,000 of the Capital Stock Left.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—Pres. Boyce, of the Jersey City Bank, Show, the cashier, and Brach, the bookkeeper, confessed to some of the stockholders yesterday that they had overdrawn their accounts to the extent of $49,000, so that $1,000 of the capital stock is left.

SPECIAL NOTICE

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City.

TERRIBLE STORMS.

A Blizzard in Minnesota—Deep Snow in Virginia—Steamers in Danger—Snow Drifts in New Jersey.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—A blizzard has been raging in Southern Minnesota. Trains are stopped by snow drifts. Shoveling is going forward actively. The blizzard came unexpectedly, finding thousands of people unprepared, and will probably do great damage. Two engines stuck in the drift at Cape Benton, Ill. It is the worst storm for two years and appears to extend 350 miles.

PETERSBURG, Va., Jan. 10.—A snow storm set in yesterday and continued all night. Ground on a dead-level is covered with 21 inches of snow, the deepest seen here since 1857. Travel on the streets is almost impossible, except with sleighs.

LONG BRANCH, Jan. 10.—Snow is so drifted that morning trains for New York on the Sandy Hook Branch could not get through.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—The Signal Service Bureau reports the storm is likely to last two days, unless broken by some meteorological disturbance.

The storm on Long Island Sound is very severe. Two steamers, one believed to be the City of Boston, from Norwich for New York, are at Huntington, L. I., where they put in for safety. The steamer Newport, of the Fall River line, put in at New London, and the passengers took the train for New York.

A Terrible Death.

SAN BARNARDINO, Cal., Jan. 9.—To-day Burton Hummer, a lad nine years of age, poured coal oil from a can into the stove. The can exploded, enveloping the boy in burning oil. His mother ran to his rescue and both rushed into the street. He was a pillar of fire. Men enveloped the lad's head in a bag, but it burned up instantly. A blanket was brought, but the flames could not be extinguished. He was then placed in a sink and hydrant turned on him, which finally extinguished the burning rags. His entire body was burned over and the flames inhaled. He only lived a few hours. The mother was terribly burned from the waist down. The house with contents was consumed.

Tragedy in Indian Territory.

DALLAS, Jan. 9.—The story of a terrible tragedy comes from Indian Territory. A shoemaker named Abe Hampton got jealous of his wife and concluded to go to Texas. Accordingly a red man named Smith transported him and his effects. They traveled about 30 miles and stopped for dinner, but instead of eating it Hamilton blew Smith's brains out, then mounted the dead man's horse and returned to his wife, whom he shot and killed. He then killed himself.

$13.5000,000 for a Railroad.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 10.—The Columbus, Chicago & Indianapolis Central Railroad was sold to-day by United States Commissioner W. P. Fishback on foreclosure of mortgages to a committee of gentlemen representing the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for $13,500,000. There were no other bidders. A deposit of $1,000,000 of the mortgage bonds required by order of the Court was deposited with the Commissioner as guarantee of the good faith of the bidders.

Walnut Leaf Hair Restorer

It is entirely different from all others. It is as clear as water, and as its name indicates is a perfect Vegetable Hair Restorer. It will immediately free the head from all dandruff, restore gray hair to its natural color, and produce a new growth where it has fallen off. It does not in any manner affect the health, which Sulphur, Sugar of Lead and Nitrate of Silver preparations have done. It will change light or faded hair in a few days to a beautiful glossy brown. Ask your druggist for it. Each bottle is warranted. MORRISON, PLUMMER & CO., Wholesale Agents, Chicago, Ills., and C. N. CRITTENTON, New York.

Hon. Lot M. Morrill Dead.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 10.—Hon. Lot M. Morrill died this morning. He suffered very little, and his last moments were without pain or struggle. Members of his family and attending physician were present at the last moment. The dying man recognized his family, and with his last breath attempted to bid them farewell, but with the word on his lips his spirit passed away.

Frightened to Death.

STURGEON BAY, Wis., Jan. 10.—A boy named Willie Hayes witnessed a horrible accident which caused the death of a man, in a saw-mill at Whitefish Bay, on December 14, and he was so terribly frightened by the sight presented that he has since died from the effects of the scare.

Wisconsin Legislature.

MADISON, Jan. 10.—There is a Democratic majority of five in the House of Representatives, a Republican majority of two in the Senate, a joint majority for the Democrats of three. The Legislature met to-day at noon.

PENSIONS AND BOUNTY.

Important Law enacted by Congress August 7th, 1882, removing Charge of Desertion and granting Honorable Discharge and Arrears of Pay and Bounty. Heirs entitled to all benefits where soldier is dead. Pensions still due to thousands of Soldiers, Widows, Minor Children and Dependent Parents. Increase—Many Pensioners entitled to increase under new laws and more liberal rulings. Rejected and Abandoned Cases reopened and prosecuted with promptness. Copies of lost discharges obtained. Patents and Land Warrants procured. Send two 3-cent stamps for New Laws, Rulings and Decisions. H. S. BERLIN & CO., Attorneys, Lock Box 592, Washington, D. C.

MUSIC.

--1883.--

NEW MUSIC BOOKS.

MINSTREL SONGS. OLD AND NEW, is a collection of those songs which are the people's favorites. Words often arrant nonsense, but the melodies some of the sweetest and best in the world. The Success of the Season, and is selling rapidly. A fine large volume, pages full sheet music size.
94 SONGS, including "Old Folks at Home" and all of Foster's best. "Old Uncle Ned," "Rosa Lee," "Kentucky Home," also "Lilly Dale," "Twinkling Stars," and, in fact, a large part of the popular favorites of the last 30 years. $2. boards. $2.50, cloth. VERY EASY INSTRUCTION BOOKS, with very entertaining airs for practice, are, Winner's

IDEAL METHODS

FOR VIOLIN, FOR PIANO, FOR CORNET, FOR FLAGEOLET, FOR FIFE, FOR FLUTE, Price of each 75 cts. FOR GUITAR, FOR CABINET ORGAN, FOR ACCORDEON, FOR CLARIONET, FOR BANJO,

Simple instructions, and nearly 100 tunes in each

GOUNOD'S REDEMPTION, $1.
Only edition with Gounod's orchestration.

BALFE'S BOHEMIAN GIRL, $1.

MUSICAL FAVORITE. (Just out.) New book of Bound Music. Fine selection of Piano Pieces. $2, plain; $2.50, cloth; $3, gilt.

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CHARLES H. DITSON & CO., 843 Broadway, N. Y.

EPPS'S COCOA.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

Epps's Cocoa

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavored beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold in tins only (½lb. and lb.) by grocers, labeled thus:
JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It pays to sell our Rubber Stamps and other goods. Circulars free. The G. A. Harper Mf. Co., Detroit, Mich.

FREE! By return mail—A full description of Moody's New Tailor System of Dress Cutting. D. W. Moody & Co., 31 W. 9th, Cincinnati, O.

PHONOGRAPHY, or PHONETIC SHORT-HAND. Catalogue of works by Benn Pitman, with alphabet and illustrations for beginners sent on application. Address, PHONOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE, Cin'ti, O.

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We will send you a watch or chain by Express, C. O. D., to be examined before paying any money, and if not satisfactory, returned at our expense. We manufacture our watches, and save you 30 per cent. Catalogue of 250 styles free. (Every watch warranted.) Address
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These Drawings occur on the last day of each month (Sunday's excepted). Repeated adjudication by Federal and State Courts have placed this Company beyond the controversy of the law. To this Company belongs the sole honor of having inaugurated the only plan by which their drawings are proven honest and fair beyond question.

N. B.—The Company has now on hand a large Capital and Reserve Fund. Read carefully the list of prizes for the

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1 Prize $30,000
1 Prize 10,000
1 Prize 5,000
10 Prizes, $1,000 each, $10,000
20 Prizes, 500 each, 10,000
100 Prizes, $100 each, $10,000
200 Prizes, 50 each, 10,000
600 Prizes, 20 each, 12,000
1000 Prizes, 10 each, 10,000
9 Prizes, $300 each, Approximation Prizes, $2,700
9 Prizes, 200 each, " " 1,800
9 Prizes, 100 each, " " 900
1,960 Prizes $112,400
Whole Tickets, $2. Half Tickets, $1.
27 Tickets, $50. 55 Tickets, $100.

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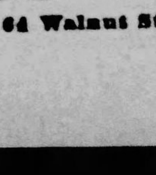

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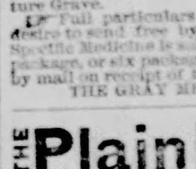
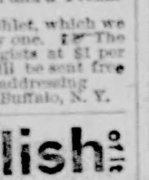

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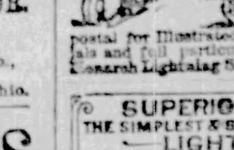

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THE WEEKLY BLADE.

TOLEDO BLADE CO., Pubs.

D. R. LOCKE, Editor.
JOHN McELROY, Associate Editor.

TOLEDO, O., THURSDAY, JAN. 18, 1883.

☞ ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT TOLEDO AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

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THE BLADE,
TOLEDO, O.

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Circulation Last Week, 84,000.

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Anybody can obtain a copy of the WEEKLY BLADE one year free, simply by raising us a club of 10. In other words we send 11 copies one year for $10. Of course all our subscribers do not raise clubs, but there are none of our subscribers but what if they will, send one new name at the time they renew, and we are glad to observe that a majority do. A single remittance looks lonesome, when so large and good a paper as the BLADE is offered at $1. Thousands will renew during the next six weeks, and we hope each old subscriber will bring one new one along. During the past few weeks we have received several hundred remittances of $2.25, for BLADE one year, and a copy of the Bible Biography. This is a wise investment, as the BLADE is the largest and best paper in the world for $1, and the Bible Biography is the cheapest book for $1.25 ever offered.

BALTIMORE'S small pox epidemic is on the increase.

FIFTEEN Americans are said to own $920,000,000.

MOST is a JESSE JAMES with his tongue. Fortunately hard words break no bones.

THE depreciation in the value of the crops in Ireland for the year 1882 reached the sum of £5,118,117.

THE annual loss of cattle to the United States from the lung plague is reported from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000.

WE are to have a big "feather farm" with hundreds of ostriches upon it in Arizona. Sen. JONES heads the company.

SINCE the organization of the first Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children in 1875, 40 such societies have come into existence.

THE high price paid at the recent renting of the pews in Plymouth Church would seem to indicate an enhancement of BEECHER's popularity.

CHICAGO *Tribune*: "One lawyer in Des Moines, Iowa, has put through 180 divorce cases within a year. The fare to Des Moines is about $7."

M. DE LESSEPS promised at the meeting of the French Geographical Society the other day that the Panama Canal would be ready to be opened in 1888.

ONLY three Republicans voted for the Fitz-John Porter outrage. They were SEWELL of New Jersey, HOAR of Massachusetts, and CAMERON of Pennsylvania.

A EUROPEAN journal finely says of the death of GAMBETTA, "France is bereaved of the one statesman who taught her to be true to herself, even in the hour of despair."

BOSTON *Post* is grieved because with 40,000 different kinds of plants in the world the doctors can't make a mixture that will undo in 10 minutes the work a hornet has done in two seconds.

GEN. LONGSTREET now comes to the front to say a good word for the man who was kind enough not to make any trouble for him at a particularly delicate time on the 29th of August, 1862. Gen. LONGSTREET never forgets a favor.

GEN. CHARLES F. MANDERSON, who went out from Cleveland at the beginning of the war as a private in Company A, 19th Ohio Infantry, and rose to be a Brigadier General by good soldiership, is a candidate for Senator from Nebraska, with the chances in his favor.

THE Italians seem to be taking possession of New York. They have almost a monopoly of the fruit stands, only a few ancient dames of Hibernian extraction remaining. They are about the only bootblacks in New York. At rag-picking and kindred industries they have driven out the Germans who formerly monopolized these lucrative but humble businesses.

THE value of the taxable property in the State of New York is given as $2,783,683,562. About $2,300,000,000 of this is real estate, and, as the assessment of this kind of property represents about one-half actual value, it is in reality worth $4,600,000,000. Personal property is usually assessed at one-tenth of its value, so that the $414,000,000 remaining would represent about $4,140,000,000; thus making the total wealth of the State in round numbers about $8,740,000,000.

NASBY IN EXILE.

Agents are meeting with good success in canvassing for this elegant subscription book. Anybody can sell the book and make a clear profit of $5 to $10 per day. It costs but $1 for an outfit. Address LOCKE PUBLISHING CO., Toledo, O., for circulars of description.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

ONE of the sensations of the week was the impeachment of Gen. THOMAS's loyalty at the outbreak of the war, by Sen. CAMERON, who endeavored to build up a sentiment in favor of FITZ-JOHN PORTER by asserting that when THOMAS was wavering in 1861, FITZ-JOHN PORTER spent a night with him in CAMERON's office and induced him to stand firm by the flag. Naturally this has provoked a storm of indignation and denial from the hundred thousand soldiers still living who served under the glorious old "Rock of Chickamauga," and regard him as the greatest of the commanders of the war. Fortunately abundance of evidence is at hand to confute this vile slander of a dead Unionist for the benefit of a living recreant. The records of the War Department show that Gen. (then Major) GEORGE H. THOMAS was in Washington in December, 1860, and called attention to the contemplated treachery of TWIGGS in Texas, and urged that steps be taken to defeat it. As the reported conference between THOMAS and FITZ-JOHN PORTER was represented to have taken place April 18, 1861, or six months later, this simple fact disproves the assertion. In the order from the Headquarters of the Army announcing Gen. THOMAS's death, Gen. SHERMAN said that he "had known him intimately since they sat as boys on the same bench," and that "The great Civil War found him at his post true and firm amidst the terrible pressure he encountered by reason of his birthplace." There is a flood of testimony from other sources, which effectually does away with any semblance of truth to the statement.

Two different measures for a revision of the Tariff, both in partial accordance with the report of the Tariff Commission, are now before Congress. The Committee on Ways and Means has finished its work of revision, and the Senate Committee on Finance has reported a Tariff as an amendment to the House bill for the reduction of the internal revenue, reported and discussed last session. Both measures seem open to objection, as departing too widely from the Commission's Report, but in opposite directions. That of the Senate's Committee puts several important duties lower than the Commission recommended; that of the House's Committee raises important duties above those recommendations. Such a difference does not improve the prospect of a revision of the Tariff during the present session, and the only hope of success is in a speedy conference between the two Houses.

THE House Committee on Coinage reports a very sensible bill to regulate the coinage of silver. It proposes to limit the coinage to the actual demand for circulation, until either our silver dollar is worth as much in the bullion market as a dollar of gold, or until some international agreement has been effected for the remonetization of silver. Upon this measure all silver men should unite with the friends of the single gold standard who have given their support to this bill. It is best for silver that we should cease a coinage which is in excess of our actual needs, and which only tends to relieve European countries from the disastrous consequences of demonetization.

THE shipping bill, which has has the attention of the House for some time previously, and threatened to cause prolonged discussion, came to the stage of voting, on Thursday. The votes taken on Thursday were the occasion of great satisfaction to the advocates of "free ships"—*i. e.* the buying of foreign-built ships to carry the American flag, rather than the building of ships in our own yards. Mr. CANDLER's amendment, giving American registry to ships built abroad, but owned by Americans, and engaged in the foreign trade, was adopted by a vote of 125 to 104, and then another, offered by Mr. COX, admitting free materials to be be used in the construction of ships designed for foreign trade, was also adopted—123 to 106.

NOTHING of great interest has occurred in foreign lands for the week past. The great floods have subsided slowly, and in some places the people might return to their homes were they not in ruins and filled in many cases with ice. The destitution in which thousands upon thousands are left is something terrible. Emperor WILLIAM has ordered 600,000 marks to be expended for their relief.

THE two veteran statesmen of Europe are in distinctly bad health. Mr. GLADSTONE has been obliged to leave for the South of Europe; Prince BISMARCK's appearance, when he came to tell the *Reichstag* that the Emperor would devote 600,000 marks to the relief of the sufferers along the Rhine, was such as to excite general sympathy. It is quite among the possibilities that they will have left the responsibilities of government and the cares of life to younger men before the year is out. Mr. GLADSTONE is much the older man of the two, and had borne the wear and tear of office 20 years when Prince BISMARCK left the diplomatic for the executive service. Yet the chances are that he will survive the German. He has lived a much more temperate life, and he has not taken the vexations and worries of political vicissitudes so much to heart.

THE Ministry of Spain, whose resignation was mentioned last week, has been reconstructed, bringing into the Cabinet some of the Republicans who simply acquiesce in monarchial government with the understanding that the Constitution shall be amended. This incongruous collection of Ministers, differing so widely in their ideas, does not possess many elements of stability, and the probability is strong that there will be another change before a great while.

THE loss of life by the Newhall hotel fire in Milwaukee, was the greatest by any disaster of the kind that has occurred in several years in this country. The next in number was by the burning of the Southern Hotel in St. Louis in 1877, when 11 persons met with a terrible death. The repeated conflagrations this Winter give a feeling of insecurity in all buildings where many people are gathered together, and should make the matter of fire escapes upon all such places a thing of instant and forcible attention by the proper officers.

IT is said that the proprietor of the Newhall House kept his women servants locked in their rooms at night in order to prevent wrong-doing, and this prevented their escape. No wonder the man went crazy, if this be true.

A NATIONAL SHAME.

We are fond of bewailing the opprest condition of the people of Europe, who are ground down by the burden of supporting immense armies kept ready to fight each other. If we will think for a moment we will find that we can have better employment for our sympathies at home. Fires cost this country as much every year as the most expensive army in Europe costs the people who maintain it. Here is the amounts that leading nations pay out per annum for their military establishments.

Austria-Hungary	$ 53,286,915
Germany	93,230,489
France	114,279,761
Great Britain	74,901,500
Russia	187,812,202

The expense per head of population for these mighty armaments is:

Austria-Hungary	$1 41
Germany	2 17
France	3 09
Great Britain	2 12
Russia	1 90

On the other hand, fires which cost European people but a mere trifle, destroy in this country from $100,000,000 to $200,000,000 worth of property each year. The loss is irrevocable and utter, which is not the case with the money paid for European soldiery, because as now constituted, the continental armies are great educational institutions, and more than repay their expenses by the training they give young peasants and burgers.

The greater portion of our fires are preventable. When not the result of deliberate crime—which is too frequently the case—they are the consequence of carelessness almost as criminal.

The greatest scandal of the day is that there is not the slightest effort made to check this hideous wasting of the people's wealth. Everybody seems joined in the conspiracy to mutually rob and plunder by means of the destroying flames. While a poor devil who steals a loaf of bread, or knocks a man down in an altercation, is mercilessly hunted down, and run into the workhouse not an effort is made to ascertain the responsibility for fires which destroy millions of property, and sacrifice many valuable lives. Even the insurance companies, which one would think would have a direct interest in ferreting out crimes and frauds, prefer to compound with felony, by paying a portion of the claim, rather than go to the expense of a legal investigation of the matter. They fear that their reputation for "prompt payments" may be injured by appearance in a court of law to contest any fraud which is not obvious, and, as in many other businesses, they can "make their good customers pay for their bad."

Europeans have outgrown this wretched method. They go upon the principle that there is always some one to blame for a fire, and they don't rest until they find out who that some one is, and the extent of his culpability, and they punish him accordingly. In France, and we believe also in some other countries, insurance companies pay nothing to the man on whose premises the fire originates. In all European countries except Russia and Turkey even the most trivial fire is made the subject of rigid police scrutiny, and somebody is punished, if it is only a fine of a few francs for carelessness. The result is that what are called in this country "friction fires"—that is, fires that are caused by the "friction of a $1,500-policy on a $1,000 stock of goods"—are wholly unknown.

The most urgent need of this country—a need transcending that for Civil Service Reform, Tariff Reform and even Temperance legislation—is for the adoption of some system like that of continental Europe, by which this fearful waste of property and life may be checked. Every State Legislature should give their most earnest attention this Winter to the formulation of a law providing for the most searching inquiry into every fire that occurs, with a well-graduated system of punishments for all shades of responsibility, running from fines of a few dollars for a carelessly-made stone-hole, or a foul chimney, up to a lifetime in the Penitentiary for deliberate burning of house or goods to secure insurance.

BURNING FLUID.

To the Editor of the Toledo Blade:

SIR—I have a burner that from its own heat generates gas with six jets. I got the burner honestly from F. L. Stearns & Co., of Chicago, who advertise what they will do by sending a sample burner with a quart of fluid to try it, etc., and with the first $15 order they will give you a premium of a watch and want $5 sent with the order, and by being careful I found out that they were a swindling concern, and I did not get beat out of the $5 as many others have. Now my burner cost me 25 cents; that is cheap enough. They claim the retail price is 75 cents with the formula for making the fluid. Of course I did not get the formula, but I sent the money to a friend in Chicago to go and buy one and thereby get the formula, and after a good deal of trouble found them in their office, but they had no burners, but told him where he could get them. He went there and they were just out, but would have a car load in a few days, etc., and found out the swindle. I have late encyclopedias, but cannot from any books I or my druggist have find out how to make the fluid, and that is what I want to know, and if you can, I wish you to tell me by letter. Enclosed is stamp for that purpose. Yours,

W. H. MIX.

Cisno, Ill., Dec. 18, 1882.

All these "burning fluids," "gas burners," etc., no matter by what name called, are murderous humbugs, and those who impose them upon people are scoundrels who are much worse than highwaymen, or sandbaggers. The basis of all these burning fluids is benzine, which, in unskilled hands, is as dangerous as nitroglycerine, and no manipulation, no "receipt," no mixture, can change its nature or make it harmless. The man who says so simply lies, and when he lies to induce a man to take into his house—into the midst of his family—what is almost sure, sooner or later, to explode and destry life and property, he becomes a fiend. Every rascal caught selling any of these benzine compounds under a captivating name to people for use in their houses, should, if not lynched, be sent to the penitentiary. It would be safer to lynch them, where the evidence of their guilt is clear.

BIBLE BIOGRAPHY.

This cheap book, which we fully describe on the last page of this issue, is having a remarkable sale. It is nicely illustrated, and originally sold for $3.00. After the present edition is exhausted, we shall have no more of them. Many of our old subscribers are supplied, and are duplicating their orders. Our new subscribers should order a copy at once.

CHEAP BOOKS.

Both Macaulay' and Knight's Histories of England recently announced in the BLADE are exhausted. We can supply no more. We have a few sets of Waverly Novels, a handsome cloth edition in 13 volumes, worth $20, which we will send by express on receipt of $10; also about a half dozen sets of Breton's Encyclopedia, in four large cloth volumes, illustrated, worth $25 per set, which we will send by express on receipt of $10. This Encyclopedia is an English work, a rare and good one. Orders must be sent promptly to secure these bargains. For announcement of other books, see second page of this issue.

A HUNDRED YEARS HENCE.

MR. GIFFEN, an English statistician, has startled the Europeans not a little by predicting that North America may have 800 millions of people by 1983. The basis upon which Mr. GIFFEN founds his assertion is not given, but is not so extravagant as it appears at first glance. Since the Declaration of Independence the population of the United States has doubled itself every 25 years. If this ratio is maintained for the future, the increase will be as follows:

1883	60,000,000
1908	120,000,000
1933	240,000,000
1958	480,000,000
1983	960,000,000

Even with this immense flood of human beings the population of the United States would not be so dense as it is in some portions of the globe. The United States has, in round numbers, 4,000,000 square miles. An aggregate of 960,000,000 would be 289 to the square mile. The most densely populated countries of the world have the following ratio to the square mile:

Austria-Hungary	158
Belgium	469
China	110
Denmark	131
France	182
Germany	201
Great Britain	268
British India	200
Italy	243
Japan	214
Netherlands	282
Portugal	121
Rumania	105
Switzerland	181

Our soil is capable of supporting quite as dense a population as that of any of the countries named. It is not at all likely that the population of the United States will keep on doubling at the rate it has maintained during the first century of our national life. The continual increasing severity of the struggle for bread will diminish both marriages and the average increase of marriages, until the increase will approximate that of Europe, where the rainge is from Great Britain, which doubles her population once in 60 years, to France, whose population doubles only once in 200 years, or is virtually at a standstill. Mr. GIFFENS' eststimate of 800 million people for North America includes also Canada and Mexico, the former of which has an area nearly as great as the United States, with a present population of but one to the square mile, while Mexico has 761,640 square miles, with an average of 12 to the square mile. The total area of the three countries is, therefore,

	Square Miles.
Canada	3,483,935
United States	4,000,000
Mexico	761,640
	8,245,592

Spreading Mr. GIFFEN's 800-million-people over this area would give less than 100 to the square mile, which is not a high average, considering the fertility of the soil, though it may well make an astounding aggregate.

THE FLOODS IN EUROPE.

While this country is comparatively so free from national calamities in the way of fire, flood and pestilence, it is hard to realize the devastation made by the second of these fearful masters in Central Europe. More of the particulars ought to be known, however, in order that the people of the United States may feel the necessity of contributing to the relief of the hundreds of thousands of sufferers.

The work of destruction seems to have been most actively carried on along the banks of the Danube and the Rhine with their tributaries. Other rivers have overflowed and caused serious disturbances, but not to the extent that these have done. A great amount of snow had fallen early in the season all through Central Europe, a most unusual quantity in fact, especially in the Alpine regions. At the usual time of the melting of these masses of snow, which is in the Spring, precautions against floods would undoubtedly have been taken, but at this season of the year there was no thought of the possibility of so terrible a calamity.

Two or three weeks ago a sudden rise in the temperature caused by the persistent blowing of southerly winds produced a rapid melting of the snow, and at the same time came on the violent rainfalls of which reports have come. The two things together caused the swift rising of the rivers before the people had time to even think of what might happen.

The New York *Sun* in speaking of the terrible results of the consequent inundation says:

Some idea of the volume of water thus precipitated into the inadequate outlets supplied by the normal river channels, may be formed from the fact that the Danube is now more than 15 feet above its spring level at Vienna, and that the Rhine has burst its embankments and widened in many districts into spacious lakes, engulfing scores of villages and submerging tens of thousands of acres of cultivated land.

All the lower portions of the Cities of Heidelberg and Mayence have been laid waste, while Mannheim and Worms are almost wholly under water. The river streets of Cologne can be traversed only with boats, and some of the Towns in its vicinity have entirely disappeared beneath the flood. In one small agricultural district near Worms 10,000 people have been left utterly destitute, and it is computed that in the whole Rhine country more than a hundred thousand persons are in the same deplorable condition. No less appalling is the havoc produced by inundation along the valley of the Danube, and especially in the neighborhood of Pesth. Looking over the broad field of inundation, we cannot estimate at less than a million the number of persons impoverished by this calamity, while of these a large proportion have been stripped of all their possessions, and at this moment are dependent upon charity for shelter and food.

The United States has never been backward in assisting the sufferers of any nation upon whom calamity has fallen. It is true that the German Government has set about giving immediate relief, but this at its best must be temporary. There is need of help from the outside world, and a good deal of it. A thickly populated region has been suddenly desolated of all that makes life comfortable, or even possible. This fact calls most piteously upon the charity of the world. Something has already been done in the large Cities, but much more remains to do. The condition of things in the afflicted country speaks for itself.

TREASURER POLK, of Tenessee, joins the long list of public officials who have thought conduct great business enterprises on the people's money. There is no doubt that, as is usually the case, he was the victim of a ring of politician-speculators, who put him into the Treasury with the expectation of using the State's funds through him. This does not, however, mitigate his offense, and should not be allowed to ameliorate its punishment.

TO COUNTRY PUBLISHERS.

We have on hand in "standing matter," some 4,000 to 5,000 pounds of brevier, minion, nonpariel and agate type, which we will sell in lots of not less than 100 pounds, boxed and shipped by express at the following very low prices: Brevier, 20 cents; minion, 24 cents; nonpariel, 28 cents; agate, 30 cents. Cash must accompany the order. This type has been but little used and nearly as good as new.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

"Sweet are the uses of adversity," and undoubtedly the Civil Service Reform bill is the direct fruit of the Republican defeat last Fall. Six months ago no one had any expectation of seeing such a measure passed before he attained old age, at least. In fact the reform seemed to be losing ground, and the Bosses in New York, Pennsylvania and elsewhere openly scouted what Mr. CONKLING termed "Snivel Service Reform." Indeed they had never seemed so insolent in word and act as in the midst of the last campaign. The overwhelming defeat shocked the nerves of the most brazen and stolid, and animated with fresh zeal those who had predicted what would be the inevitable result of the course then being pursued. It showed, what the BLADE urged persistently, to-wit, that the Republican party must continue to progress, and find new work to do, and do that work well, if it retained the confidence of the people. Its glorious past was only earnest of what it must do to make its future glorious.

It is not pleasant to be reminded of our duty by such a castigation as we received last Fall, but as we have endured the chastisement it is consoling to see the readiness with which we accept its teachings, and seek to profit by them.

The earnest recommendation of the measure by the President in his message, and the almost unanimity with which the Republicans in Congress took it up, and pressed it through, has put the party on a better footing before the people than it has had since GARFIELD's death. It shows more than the mere enactment of such a law. It indicates that the party has recommeneed its glorious career of progress, and will lead as of yore in every movement for the improvement and benefit of the country and its government.

A CURIOUS SUIT.

A suit is now going on in Lynn, Mass., which will have a tendency by its decision to show how far a Catholic priest may use the influence of his sacred office to carry out his personal prejudices. One of the practicing physicians of the place had in some way offended the holy father, who forthwith advised his flock that the doctor was an unskillful practitioner. The latter at once instituted a suit laying the damages from this reflection upon his professional ability at $10,000.

What view the jury will take of it does not yet appear. There is no doubt but that this advice from the priest would have the effect of killing the practice of the physician among the devout Catholics of Lynn, and if it lay principally among these people he would, doubtless, find himself out of business. Independence of thought and opinion is not a characteristic of the members of Catholic churches. Their priests think for them, and herein lies one source of danger from their predominance in numbers, more than from that of any other denomination. So long as this influence is used in controlling the ignorant to their good and that of the community in which they live, it is all right. In our own City we have one marked instance of the uplifting of the people of his parish in a most pronounced manner by the untiring efforts of a high minded priest, who has won and holds the respect of all, both Protestants and Catholics. But when this power is turned, as in this case at Lynn, to the pulling down of any one man by ruining his business reputation, it is not well. The advice cannot be regarded in the same light as that to stay away from some place of amusement, because that may be done on the score of injury to the morals, but the skill of a professional man has nothing to do with morality. It remains to be seen what view the jury will take of the matter.

DESERTIONS FROM THE ARMY.

What the BLADE has frequently asserted in the last few years is stated to the Military Committees of Congress by Mr. LOUIS SCLADE, who addresses Congress on behalf of the German enlisted men in the Regular Army. He says:

Our Senate and House Military Committees will do well to have a committee of honest and trustworthy citizens appointed—citizens, not army officers, to examine into the reasons why nearly one-half of the soldiers of the little American Army are annually deserting. We are convinced, from letters published in our German papers, which have been written by intelligent and educated men, who were unfortunate enough to enlist, that the committee will find that the principal causes of desertion are unsoldierly and more penitentiary-like work and more than autocratic and not seldom inhuman treatment which the American soldier gets on the part of the officers of the Republic. Nowhere is the distance between a private and an officer as great as in this country. The officer belongs to a different caste, to enter which is wholly impossible for the soldier. The whole system of our Army is borrowed from the despotic European governments of the last century. The corporeal punishments which soldiers receive often make it necessary to inquire whether we live in the 19th century or in the first. Of course, an army of pariahs and slaves in a country where everybody claims to be a sovereign will always be an anomaly, and a refuge merely for such worthless characters who cannot make a living as freemen, and who prefer prison treatment under the Stars and Stripes. Let a committee be appointed to inquire into how soldiers are worked. They will find that there are not a few in the Army, among them some who have been in the service for as long as three years, who have never handled a musket or been drilled in the use of arms, but have been employed for all other kinds of work, even as baby nurses for officers' wives, as cooks, washerwomen, gardeners, house servants, etc., though they have drawn regular soldiers' pay.

That will also explain why our Army, in proportion, has less fighting men than any other army in the world. Let there be an examination, by all means.

MORE CONFESSIONS.

Another crank has confessed to being concerned in the murder of Lord CAVENDISH and Mr. BURKE. He claims to be a Fenian, and one of four who were drawn by lot to do the bloody deed. Immediately after he came to the United States and in November last gave himself up in Holley, Orleans County, New York, relating the particulars of the affair.

After a careful examination into his story, the authorities discredit his narrative. The boat on which he claimed to have come to this country was not running at the time he claims to have come hither, neither was there any such person staying at the place he said he boarded after landing. The probability is that the whole thing so far as his connection with the affair is concerned is purely imaginary.

The man does not, however, show any other symptom of lunacy, and it seems a curious thing that his mind should become diseased in the direction of implicating himself in so terrible a crime. The only explanation of it is an insane desire for notoriety such as animated GUITEAU, and this seemed the easiest and safest way to attain it. This is not the first one who has confessed to a share in this infamous crime which is still a mystery, and it will probably not be the last, unless the real perpetrators are soon discovered.

ANYBODY can sell a good subscription book, and the best selling book of this season is "Nasby in Exile." Write the Locke Publishing Co., Toledo, Ohio.

THE TARIFF CONSIDERATION.

A well-grounded fear begins to manifest itself that this Congress will fritter away its life without enacting the desired Tariff legislation. Only about 40 working days remain before the 47th Congress expires by legal limitation, and in the mountain of unfinished work which remains to be completed before then, the Tariff revision forms the greater part.

The public interests demand that everything else, if need be, shall give way to the urgency of this one great question. Doubt and delay mean a daily loss of millions of dollars to the industries of the country, which are paralyzed by the uncertainty. Congress can even better let the appropriation bills go unscrutinized rather than miss finishing up this work before it adjourns.

Certainly it is a herculean labor to merely go over the 4,000 articles which constitute our Tariff schedule, and readjust the burden imposed on each. It looks as if this should be the work of years instead of a few weeks, and that to rush legislation on so important a matter through in a few weeks would be to almost certainly inflict great damage by reason of ill-considered legislation. It can be said with truth, on the other hand, that this work of readjustment was already done to general satisfaction by a board of experts who spent several months of hard and intelligent labor upon it, and arrived at what is believed to be fair conclusions. Again, even supposing that the revision if passed now should work injustice to some few interests the amount of these must be insignificant when compared with the immense harm that will be done by failure to enact any Tariff bill at this session, and thus condemning the manufacturers of the country *en masse* to a year's blighting doubt and uncertainty before the subject can be reached by the next Congress.

The obstruction comes from the selfish interference of special interests which throng the halls of the Capitol with lobbyists, who spread dissension among the Members and stir up opposition on matters of detail in all directions. These lobbyists now claim that they have secured their end, and that no bill will pass.

NATIONAL UNREST.

HERBERT SPENCER visited Niagara Falls when in this country, and remained there a week enjoying the grandeur of the place. He was astonished when he was told by his hotel-keeper that most Americans came there one day and left the next. He thought it only another proof of what he had so strongly felt, that they were possessed of but one idea, and that was work—they had but one ideal—to crowd the most labor possible into each year of their lives. It seemed to him that they were rushing on to their own destruction, which they might soon reach unless they learned the gospel of recreation.

Another Englishman, Mr. G. J. HOLYOAKE, admires the activity of the Americans, and speaks eloquently of their "living in the midst of opportunities and competitions that are enough to make an angel hurry." The New York *Sun* denies that people in this country are overworked, but urges that it is worry that kills them in the hurry to get rich, and with this opinion Mr. SEYMOUR HADEN concurs.

These are differences in opinion but the fact remains the same, that there is a reckless, nervous hurrying to and fro of our people which never ceases, that recreation is reduced to a minimum, and even that is generally taken with a rush, and that this state of things is producing evils which ought to be guarded against. To counterbalance this in some degree, however, is the growing interest in the laws of health, the greater attention to sanitary regulations in our Towns and Cities, and the increase of regular physical training of the young. Yet all of these things will not prevent that restlessness which is transmitted from father to son, showing that nerve has been cultivated at the expense of muscle.

A writer in the Boston *Transcript* says:

The A, B, C. of the philosophy of living is something that we have misunderstood. Happiness is a daily beverage, to be taken moderately but consciously, and not a conception to be projected into a vague future. Most of us foster the dream instead of claiming the reality. But we shall never be able to take our pleasure in the animal-like, picnic way that we see illustrated in some foreign peoples. Some of the English conceptions of social relaxation are more rational and have for us a greater adaptation. But the problem, proposed, that of slowing down the high pressure of American activity, looks more formidable than the putting down of a great rebellion. How easily we could march to destroy the 300,000 Indians left in the United States; or, if need, were to expel the Chinamen! All this would be food for our diseased nerves. But when we are told to conquer ourselves, to revise our ideal of life and to drop the hot competitions that beset us, the request seems like an injunction to intellectual suicide. We deplore the worry and struggle, but we have thrown ourselves into the water and we are verily swimming for our lives. It would have been better not to leap in, perhaps; but here we are. Let us scramble upon shore and begin again. If we are engaged in a mad race, let us not be so mad as to persist in it. Nor let us be mad enough to suppose that we can change and face about all at once. If a false conception of living has spread and poisoned our rest, let us slowly revise that conception. Our natural leaders must take us in hand and show us the way. There will be resistance, but there will be final conviction. The American people will will not permanently refuse its birthright, and some of the present signs are hopeful.

FIRE AND INSURANCE.

Statisticians worthy of credence place the amount lost last year by fires in the United States at the startling sum of $125,000,000. This is about $20,000,000 more than in Russia, whose careless, thriftless people are harassed fearfully by destructive conflagrations. The loss in England was about one-third that in the United States; that of Germany was about one-fourth, and of France only one-eighth our own. We paid out $58,000,000 for insurance premiums, where the English paid $34,500,000, and the Germans $32,500,000. This is not a pleasant showing for a people like ourselves who claim to lead the world in the perfection of our economical methods and machinery. If every man would reflect that this frightful loss of property is one in which all of us must bear a share,—that we pay that share even more certainly than we pay our share of the cost of maintaining the Government. If the insurance companies pay out $1,000 anywhere they are most certainly going to collect back $1,250 or $1,500 to repay them for the expense of doing business, and to provide against losses that may happen where nothing can be recovered. To deny this is to deny that they are managed by business men with common sense business ideas.

CHEAP NOVELS.

We announce on our second page a line of cheap cloth-bound novels at 50 cents each, postpaid. We will do still better. For a short time we will mail five copies for $2. This is a splendid opportunity to secure Winter reading at a small cost.

AMONG the many attempts to solve the problem of intra-mural communication, the cable system has been quite prominent. First tried in San Francisco, on a somewhat limited scale, it was adopted upon a Chicago street car line about a year ago. The report of Mr. C. B. HOLMES, President of the Chicago City Railway Co., gives a number of interesting facts. At first there was some fear lest the massive and complex parts should fail when the line was put into operation. This fear was found to be without foundation, but trouble arose from another source, the men. For a week or two men, who are now expert drivers, could barely run a block without getting into a scrape. A large part of the machinery used on the San Francisco "grip" roads, was found to be unsuited for the much larger Chicago system, in which at least 20 miles of cable is in operation. There are about 220 cars now running on this line. Trouble was experienced in placing the grips so that they would not jar the cable enuf to induce a crystallization of the iron. One new wire rope, after using for a very short time, cracked like glass when struck with a hammer. The cost of the system thus far is between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000.

ADMIRAL CONRAD, of the French Navy, is a great stickler for etiquet. At the Piræus his salute of 21 guns was answered by only 19 from the Turks on shore. The Admiral regarded this as an insult and demanded a full tale of 21. Once more he hoisted his flag and this time got the correct number. At Smyrna the fort only fired 20 guns in returning the ship's salute. Straightway an officer was sent ashore to demand an apology from the Pasha. He got it, and the Turk, to see that things were properly done, went himself to the fort to superintend the second salute. There he stood with the time-honored amber chaplet in hand, counting the guns one by one till the 21st was fired.

"Now," said the Pasha, "fire another; perhaps they will leave us in peace."

The French Captain considered the extra gun a piece of impertinence and sent a Lieutenant to tell the Pasha so. The unfortunate Turk returned with a groan, and this time he saluted correctly.

WHEN the Rebels were preparing for the War they carefully packed the War Department for their own purposes. The traitor and thief, who afterwards proved to be an arrant coward, JOHN B. FLOYD, was made Secretary of War; S. COOPER, afterwards Adjutant-General of the Southern Confederacy, was Adjutant-General; JOE JOHNSTONE was Quartermaster-General, and WITHERS, afterwards a Rebel Major-General, DON CARLOS BUELL, FITZ-JOHN PORTER and DE RUSSY were at the head of various bureaus. This crowd selected their men so well for the Southern forts, arsenals and posts of command, that from Gen. TWIGGS down to Lieutenants, and in all the strongholds from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, but two of their selections failed to do what the conspirators wanted of them. These were Maj. ANDERSON, in command at Charleston, and Lieut. SHERMAN, at Pensacola. These were FITZ-JOHN PORTER's antecedents.

MR. LOT M. MORRILL, who died at Augusta, Me., January 10, was born in Belgrade, Me., in 1815, and entered Waterville College in 1834. Soon after he commenced the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1839. In 1854 he was a member of the Maine Legislature; of the Senate in 1856, and was made its President shortly after. In 1858 he was elected Governor of Maine, and served three terms in that capacity. When Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN was elected Vice President, in 1862, Mr. MORRILL was elected a Senator for his unexpired term. In 1863 he was re-elected to Congress and served two more terms. He was appointed Senator in December, 1869, and afterward elected by the Legislature to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of WILLIAM PITT FESSENDEN, and was again re-elected Senator in 1871. He resigned in 1876 to accept the Secretaryship of the Treasury in Pres. GRANT's Cabinet. At the time of his death he held the position of Collector of Customs at Portland, Me.

THE St. James *Gazette* referring to OSCAR WILDE's return to England, and the failure of his mission to America says that "from women alone is his hope of salvation. Men who are often rather brutally contemptuous of such creatures as Mr. WILDE, will have nothing to do with him, even in the way of remonstrance. But, fortunately, it is not so with women. They are ever helpful to the weak and soft to the soft; and besides, there is much in Mr. WILDE's demonstrations which leads to the inference that he himself is a woman spoiled."

AFTER all it is quite an insignificant victory that PORTER has gained in the Senate by the help of his Democratic friends. He is to go on the Retired List as a Colonel, but without any pay or allowances from the date of his cashiering. This will give him a sufficient support for the rest of his life, but it leaves him in a logical dilemma: if he was innocent he was entitled to pay and allowances from the first; if guilty, his restoration to any part of the army is a crime. We will hear more of the matter when it comes up in the House.

THERE is serious danger that Niagara Falls will be turned into a motive power for great manufactories, that clouds of smoke issuing from tall chimnies will soon completely shut from view the grand and sublime spectical that thrills the beholder. To prevent this it is necessary for the State of New York to purchase a strip of land 300 feet feet wide from the head of the rapids to a point some distance below the cataract, at a cost of $800,000 or $900,000. It does not seem possible that there can be any hesitation about making the purchase.

MR. H G. FLEMING has received a lesson—at an expense of $77,000 and over,—that no American jury will tolerate a fast young man's blackening the character of a young woman whom he has betrayed. FLEMING's experience is the usual one for men in his position. Chivalry towards women is a pretty constant quantity in the average American.

DROP US A POSTAL CARD.

We have issued a neat "Nasby" poster which we would be glad to have displayed conspicuously in every town in the United States. Any one who will post them up for us may have one or more of them on application.

We want to mail thousands of copies of the WEEKLY BLADE this Winter to those who do not now take it. Send us the address of one, a dozen, or twenty of your friends. We will esteem it a favor.

CURRENT EVENTS.

The total cost of the new capitol of the State of New York to date has been $14,222,993.——A pamphlet announcing that Russia has determined on a war with Austria has caused a sensation in Hungary.——The State debt of Ohio is $4,901,655; local debts of cities, counties and incorporated towns are $45,716,351.22, an increase of $1,500,000 the last year.——Fire swept away the linen factory of Richardson & Niven, at Belfast, valued at £30,000.——The gold certificates in circulation in the United States aggregate $46,208,350.——In the Senate after debate on the Porter bill, which was participated in by Messrs. Logan, Cameron, Hoar and others, the bill passed by a vote of 33 to 27, only three Republicans voting in favor of the bill.——According to the computation of the Boston Evening Star, the reported observations of the transit of Venus at different points do not give the satisfaction expected. The different time reported vary as much as two minutes.——The City Bank of Jersey City has suspended, on account of overdrafts, by the President, cashier and bookkeeper, to the amount of the capital stock. The officers are under arrest.——A palace is being built at Montreal, of huge blocks of ice, for a carnival of winter sports.——Ship building in England has experienced a steady and rapid growth during the last score of years. At the Clyde yards 391 vessels, with a tonnage of 391,934 tons, were launched last year, as against 60 vessels of the year before, with a tonnage of 50,913 tons.——Iowa is thoroughly established now as a coal producing State. The official figures show that the output of last year was 4,000,000 or 5,000,000 tons more than during the year 1881—which is an increase of about 15 per cent.——At his own request Brevet Maj.-Gen. Z. B. Tower has been placed on the retired list of the Army.——The Pennsylvania Company secured the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Road for $13,800,000, no other bid being made, and deposited $1,000,000 of the mortgage bonds to bind the bargain.——Miss Alice Livingston, of New York, who sued a merchant named Henry Fleming for breach of promise, was awarded $75,000. The verdict was followed by deafening applause, which the Court was unable to suppress.——Wm. Bucknell, of Philadelphia, has given $50,000 to the University at Lewisburg, Pa.——The Governor of Wisconsin has written a message without a single recommendation in it.——One hundred and five clerks were discharged from the Census Office, at Washington, Friday.——The population of the District of Columbia is estimated from the new directory at 250,000. Washington contains 79,000.——A genuine Cremona violin has been discovered in the possession of Adam Leininger, a peripatetic fiddler of Birmingham, Conn.——The mineral output of Colorado in 1882 amounted to $26,790,808.——The Atlantic ports exported 2,368,173 bushels of wheat during the week ending January 10.——The House Postal Money Order Bill will be favorably reported before the Senate Committee.——The remains of the late Sen. Lot M. Morrill were buried Saturday at Augusta, Me.——A pension of 12,000 francs is talked of by the French Government for Gen. Chanzy's widow.——The New York and Western Press Associations are hereafter to be managed by William Henry Smith, who will make his headquarters in Chicago.——Michael Davitt, in a speech at Birkenhead, declared that the people of Ireland had had enough of futile agitation, and were going to fight it out this time.——The floods along the Rhine cover a space of 700 square kilometers.——The Corn Exchange of Montreal passed a resolution in favor of the free admission of breadstuffs into Canada.——Two electric light companies are soon to have a competitive exhibition at Louisville, the loser to pay $1,000 for expenses and give $4,000 to the Polytechnic Society of Kentucky.——The floods in Hungary forced 6,000 persons to abandon the town of Raab, and many were drowned in attempting to escape. The waters have passed over the dyke at Comorn and flooded the country for miles around.——The losses from the German flood are estimated at about $26,500,000.——A Washington correspondent says: "The wardrobe of the Chinese Minister is valued at $150,000. He never appears at a reception twice in the same dress, and all of them are of the richest silks and satins."——No basis of settlement has been reached between the Department of Justice and the experts in the Guiteau case as to the pay of the latter.——The Mussulmans in the mountain district of Eastern Rumelia have revolted, and Turkish troops are massed on the eastern frontier. Several cases of Martini's rifles were seized.——William Gouverneur Morris, Collector of Customs at Sitka, states that last season a small force of men made over $250,000 by surface digging on the mountain sides in Alaska.——Five persons were burned to death in the Planters' Hotel at St. Louis Saturday. The rest of the people, about 320 in number, escaped in their night clothes. The loss caused by the fire amounted to about $30,000.——Gen. Fitzhugh Lee has been invited by the members of the Grand Army of the Republic in Bangor, Me., to deliver before them his lecture on "Chancellorship." The invitation is signed by Dr. A. C. Hamlin, a nephew of ex-Sen. Hamlin.——Michael Davitt's appearance on the platform at Oldham brought on a free fight. The mob drowned his words by noise and made an attempt to storm the speakers' stand, but were repulsed with chairs in the hands of Davitt's friends. The police removed the disturbers.——Rev. Thomas Harrison in seven weeks of his revival meetings in Decatur, Ill., has scored 650 conversions.——A bill to prohibit the sale of liquors is before the Senate of Texas, and will probably pass, although influential whisky dealers are lobbying against it.——Sen. Pond has ready for introduction in the Ohio Legislature a bill for a tax of $250 on each saloon in the State, the amount to constitute a lien on the stock and the real estate.——Sen. Harris, of Tennesse, was re-elected on the first ballot, Tuesday.——A vote for United States Senator was taken in the two houses of the Michigan Legislature, Tuesday, without result. The contest is very bitter and promises to be prolonged.——Prince Napoleon has issued a manifesto, in which he claims the Napoleonic inheritance by virtue of the plebiscite by which the Empire was established.——Gov. Pattison, of Pennsylvania, was inaugurated, Tuesday, refusing an escort to the Capitol.——The Navy Department reports that the Government will lose nothing by the theft of $500,000 in gold at Panama, shipped by the Department, the loss falling on the express company.——T. R. Foote and Arthur Payne, both colored, have been indicted at Washington for endeavoring to bribe star route jurors.——Seven prominent clergymen of Boston made Gov. Butler the text of their sermons Sunday, charging him with gross exaggeration and misrepresentation.——It is not thought any Tariff bill will go through at this session of Congress. There will probably be an extra session of the Senate.——A ballot was taken in the Massachusetts Legislature for Senator, Tuesday, without result. Sen. Hoar lacked 13 votes of a majority. Butler received two votes.——Sen. Garland, of Arkansas, has been re-elected, receiving every vote cast except three.——The loss of life by the burning of the Newhall House, Milwaukee, is now put at 81. The lessee of the barroom has been arrested, charged with setting fire to the hotel.——The President has signed the Civil Service bill, and it is now a law.——The vote in the Illinois Legislature, Tuesday, showed that Gov. Cullom would be elected Senator in the Joint Convention.

Correspondence.

LETTER FROM BUCKEYE.

The Tennessee Steal—The Succession Bill—The Shipping Bill—Internal Revenue—Tariff—Dinner to Gen. Grant at the White House—The Great Snow Storm—Carnival.

Correspondence of the Toledo Blade:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12, 1883.

The comments of the newspapers on the Tennessee embezzlement ought to open the eyes of the repudiating State. Of course if the State repudiates the Treasurer may repudiate. His error was not so much in taking the money as in running away. He ought to have stuck to his text and just asked the Governor what he was going to do about it. Mr. Houk, one of the Members from Tennessee, in talking about the default said that Polk was all right—he had acted consistently with Democratic principles and the party ought not to find fault with him. In refusing the pay the interest on the State debt he acted in conformity with the Democratic platform, and the Legislature had passed a joint resolution approving his course. The fair inference is that, as it was right for the State to rob the people, it was also right for the Treasurer to rob the State. Then, if the enterprising Treasurer gets fleeced by smart detectives, that, too, will be right. Once make crime a virtue and there will be plenty of men to admire virtue who never admired it before. It was Milton's Satanic hero who said: "Evil, be thou my good!" The Democrats of Tennessee appear to be following hard after the hero.

One bill which has just passed the Senate, by a vote of 40 to 13, provides a more secure basis for the Presidential succession in case of the death or disability of both the President and Vice President. The law, as it now stands, devolves the power and duties of the President in such case, first on the President of the Senate, and second on the Speaker of the House. But it often happens that a President of the Senate does not get chosen, or that one or both of these officers are vacated in one way or another during the interim of the session, and alarm has been felt lest the country should be found without an Executive head. The bill which has just passed the Senate, devolves these important "powers and duties" on one of the Cabinet officers, taking them in the following order: 1. Secretary of State. 2. Secretary of the Treasury. 3. Secretary of War. 4. Attorney General. 5. Postmaster General. 6. Secretary of the Navy. 7. Secretary of the Interior. It also makes it the duty of the person who thus succeeds to the Presidential office to call Congress together, if it is not already in session, so that provision may be made for an election, if the case should seem to require it. Mr. Edmunds opposed the bill and voted against it, chiefly because Cabinet officers were not elective officers. He moved that the bill be sent back to the Judiciary Committee for improvement; but the time for action was so short that Senators feared the bill might be lost by such a delay, and as the chief object to be attained was to provide against anarchy the majority preferred to put the bill through in its present shape.

There is no clause in the bill defining what a *disability* is, nor pointing out the way for giving effect to the constitutional provision that: "In case of the removal of the President from office or of his death, resignation or *inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office* the same shall devolve on the Vice-President?" It will be remembered that during the long period of illness which followed the wounding of the late President he was wholly unequal to any business, and that his *inability* was beyond a question. But, as there was no law defining when or how the Vice-President was to be brought into the government, the *disability* was never recognized, and nothing was done till death solved all the questions in doubt. The Committee did not consider this important point in framing their bill, but Mr. Ingalls has, since its passage, offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee to inquire into the matter and report the result to the Senate.

The House is having an earnest discussion over the bill to promote our carrying trade and the building of ships. The questions at issue bring out in strong relief the doctrines of Protection and Free Trade, on which parties were once mainly divided, and which are still an important political element. The Republicans are generally in favor of moderate protection; and as protection makes dear iron, and dear wood, and dear labor, our ship-builders have been unable to compete with the ship-builders of Europe, and our vast crops have all been carried away by foreign ships. To obviate this difficulty, the bill in question proposes a drawback on all the articles used by the ship builder, which is equivalent to giving a bounty to this industry. The Free Trade Democrats and some Republicans oppose this, and also contend for the right of buying ships abroad when they can be built cheaper. But it is contended on the other hand that if we are at liberty to buy our ships abroad we shall depress a great industry that is particularly important to the well being of the Nation, and might be our ruin in case of war. All the questions are old ones with which every statesman is familiar and the discussion is consequently long drawn out; but with the indications that the bill will pass with the amendment in favor of free ships.

The Fitz John Porter bill was called up in the Senate yesterday according to agreement, and after more speeches—one in favor by Don Cameron—was passed. The affirmative vote was larger than had been anticipated, the ayes being 33 and the noes only 27. Among the ayes were three Republicans—Cameron, of Pennsylvania; Sewell, of New Jersey, and Hoar, of Massachusetts. The bill now goes over to the House. Sen. Mahone refused to vote, for the good reason that this was a question which should be decided by the Northern representatives. He did not think that the South, which had the benefit of Porter's conduct, ought to interfere about his restoration.

In the Senate the debate on the Tariff and Internal Revenue bill was begun on Wednesday by a very able speech from the Chairman of the Committee—Justin S. Morrill, of Vermont. It appears from his speech that the bill strikes out all the items of taxation in the Internal Revenue schedule, except those concerning distilled spirits, fur and the various forms of tobacco. The income is stricken off is about as follows:

On matches	$ 3,272,258
Patent medicines	1,978,236
Bank checks	2,318,455
Bank deposits	4,007,701
Savings banks	103,029
Bank capital	1,138,340
National Bank (capital collected by Treasury Department)	5,959,667
Special taxes	3,007,908
Tobacco (reduction)	13,034,435
	$34,790,176

On the Tariff the reduction cannot be so accurately ascertained, but according to the estimates of the Committee it will be about 45,000,000, or on both Internal Revenue and Tariff 80 millions. This is a very large reduction, and will probably turn out to be too large, especially if the bill is passed reducing letter postage to 2 cents. It is expected that the effect of this reduction will be to produce a large shortage in the revenues of the Postoffice Department for the first few years—probably beginning with not less than $8,000,000, so that the entire reduction under this aspect of the case, may reach 90 millions.

The Presidential dinner to Gen. Grant on Wednesday was just the thing to call out the admiration of the reporter, and the descriptions convey the idea that republican splendors are not a whit behind those of royalty. The guests were, in part, Gen. and Mrs. Grant, Gen. Sherman, Secs. Frelinghuysen and Lincoln with their wives, Gen. and Mrs. Logan, Sen. Don Cameron, Postmaster General Howe, etc., etc.

The great snow storm this week did the fair thing by this City, having given us a fleecy coverlid six or eight inches thick. The consequence is that we have splendid sleighing, and that everything on runners has been let loose. As a consequence we are to have to-day what is dignified by the name of a Carnival, which means an organized frolic on runners. There will be a grotesque procession, with all manners of sleighs, harlequins, big advertisements, dress exhibitions, and everything else that is queer and calculated to draw a crowd. BUCKEYE.

NEW YORK LETTER.

John Kelly Is Mayor—A Roman Catholic University—Orthodoxy in Trouble—Silk Raising—The Brothers of the Associated Press—Money Orders—Deaths for the Year—Various Storms.

Correspondence of the Toledo Blade.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13, 1883.

The downfall of Mayor Edson of our City is sudden and complete. Before election he was held up as a model business man, perfectly independent, and pledged to conduct the administration of City affairs strictly on business principles. He turns out to be nothing of the kind—he is simply the wagging tail, and John Kelly is the big dog under the wagon. Before Mr. Edson was nominated, his brother-in-law, Wood, Mr. John B. Haskin, and Kelly made a bargain by which Edson was bound body and soul to the Tammany boss. This was no secret, and if any of the City newspapers did not know of it, they must have been fools indeed. The fact is, Tammany, which is only another name for John Kelly, is as firmly astride of the metropolis as ever the "Old Man of the Sea" was astride of Sinbad in the "Thousand and One Tales." We have in this City of Irish born and Irish descent at least 70,000 voters; and 60,000 of these are loyal to Tammany, just as they were in the days of Tweed. The County Democracy make some noise, but they are a disorganized mob, never having developed a leader of any force. The Republicans don't count. John Kelly is the sole master of the situation.

HIGHER EDUCATION FOR CATHOLICS.

A movement is in progress in this City and neighborhood, looking to some provision for higher Roman Catholic education. It is understood that $1,000,000 has been offered for the establishment of a well-equipped university, to be located somewhere near the City. There is no such institution in the United States. The Jesuits have an establishment in Maryland, but it is solely for their own order. The secular clergy are without any adequate training school. All are to be put in communion with the proposed university. It is to be under the control of no particular diocese, but the common property of all. The schools are to feed the colleges and seminaries, and these in turn the university. It is intended that students shall not be admitted to the university without passing a preliminary examination which shall show that they are fitted by knowledge already acquired to enter the higher course. Bishop Spalding is the chief promoter of the new project.

ORTHODOXY ASSAILED.

The sermons of Rev. Heber Newton on the Bible have raised a row in the ranks of orthodoxy, and the preacher is bitterly attacked in various quarters. His opponents make the old blunder. Were they to keep still the preacher would make only a temporary sensation. Other ministers have done the same thing ever since Bishop Colenso assailed the figures in the books of Moses. Henry Ward Beecher is leaning strongly toward what the strictly orthodox call skepticism; but if one wishes to see congregations than even the vast space of Plymouth Church cannot hold, let him go any Sunday morning when the famous pastor is to hold forth, no matter upon what subject. This is the age of independent opinions.

SILK WORM'S EGGS FOR NOTHING.

Any of your readers who are anxious to try experiments in silk raising (which is destined soon to become an important American industry) will be glad to know that they can get silk worm's eggs at the New York Silk Exchange, No. 27 Bond street, free of charge except postage. A few days ago the Exchange received from Japan a present of about 20,000,000 eggs, which should be used throughout the country. Applicants can also get pamphlets giving all necessary directions for hatching, raising, etc., at very low rates. The managers of the Exchange say that the growing of silk worms in this country is increasing rapidly, about 100 letters being received by them every day asking for information and ordering books on silk culture.

A BAND OF LOVING BROTHERS.

At the New York Associated Press meeting, just held, George Jones, of the *Times*, was unanimously chosen President, and Whitelaw Reid Secretary. Mr. Cyrus W. Field, of the *Mail-Express*, is on the Executive Committee. About a year ago Mr. Field's paper printed 40 columns of matter about Mr. Jones, in which the *Times* man was shown up in an unfavorable light. Between Reid and Jones, also, there is no love lost. It would be amusing to see these three men putting their heads together to regulate the collection and distribution of news. Mr. Hurlburt, of the *World*, is also on the Executive Committee. For weeks past the *World* has been firing away at the "vile and venal *Times*." How these brethren love one another!

MONEY THROUGH THE POSTOFFICE.

The money order business of the New York Postoffice is enormous, amounting last year to $63,101,847.54. The largest items are these: Money orders issued, 67,170, amounting to $1,401,858.27; money orders paid and repaid, 902,928, amounting to $8,566,796.61; deposits from Postmaster, 20,324, of the value of $24,176,372.91; drafts paid to Postmasters, 23,617, worth $11,024,269.33; bills of exchange, $4,765,973.86; Postmaster General's checks, $1,838,775.15; deposits to Postmaster General's credit, $1,988,713.09; money orders received and certified to Europe, 467,424, valued at $8,236,469.06. The value of business increased about 12 per cent last year.

THE SWEEP OF THE SCYTHE.

Last year death gathered in 37,920 of the inhabitants of this city. This is over three per cent. of the population in 1880. Of males, 20,096 died; of females, 17,838, although in the entire population the females showed an excess of many thousands. When we note that nearly 10,000 children died before they were a year old, one recalls the old epitaph on an infant:

"Since you are so easily done for,
I wonder what you was begun for."

There were 19,660 deaths of persons under 15, and 1,480 over 70; leaving of the whole 37,924 only 19,784 deaths of persons who were of ages to be useful to society. Among the deaths of persons 100 years or over were three males and 10 females.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

We have had the worst approach to Winter within the last five days—about half a foot of snow and the mercury so low as eight degrees above zero. Sleighriding and skating were fair on Thursday and Friday.

Beecher's pew sale did not bring quite as much premium as last year, but the reduction was unimportant.

The valuation of real estate in New York City for purposes of taxation is $1,080,879,403; an increase over 1882 of $45,780,587. As the Assessors' valuation is only 60 per cent., it appears that the market value of City real estate is over 1,500,000,000.

Edson's and other electric lights are rapidly spreading in business houses.

Our Geographical Society people are proposing a grand celebration of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus, on the 12th of October, 1892. That will be a Friday; Columbus sailed from Palos on a Friday, and discovered land on a Friday. So it will be seen that important events as well as murderers hang on Friday. ZENO.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

Continuation of the Interesting Research Into Its History.

To the Editor of the Toledo Blade.

If the true date of the Declaration of Independence—so called—were a matter seriously affecting the decision of an important suit at law, there would doubtless be developed a difference of opinion as to whether it should be fixed on the 3d, 4th or 20th of July, the 2d of August, or on the 4th of November, 1776; for the act declaring separation was passed on the first-named date, the supplementary declaration of the *causes* which impelled separation was adopted and partially signed on the 4th; the signatures of the delegates from New York were added on the 15th, and those of Pennsylvania on the 20th of July, completing the signature with an individual exception; the bill was, by resolution of the Congress, engrossed, compared, and again signed by the delegates on the 2d of August, with still the single exception; and was not completed, as it now exists, until the 4th of November, 1776, when Matthew Thornton, of New Hampshire, signed the instrument. A law of Congress, under our present form of government, ordinarily dates from its approval and signature by the President; but this rule could not apply to the enactments of the Colonial Congress, for the obvious reason that there was no such executive officer to approve and sign them. But as no bona fide legal question of the kind is within the scope of possibility, we may leave it to the moot-courts as an interesting subject for debate to sharpen the perception of embryo expounders of law, and follow the progressive steps of the colonies towards independence, from the 6th of July, 1775, to November 4, 1776.

IN THE DECLARATION OF JULY 6, 1775,

occur these sentiments: "We are reduced to the alternative of choosing an unconditional submission to the tyranny of irritated Ministers, or resistance by force. The latter is our choice. We have counted the cost of this contest, and find nothing so dreadful as voluntary slavery. Honor, justice and humanity forbid us tamely to surrender that freedom which we received from our gallant ancestors, and which our innocent posterity have a right to receive from us. We cannot endure the infamy and guilt of resigning succeeding generations to that wretchedness which inevitably awaits them, if we basely entail hereditary bondage upon them. Our cause is just. Our Union is perfect. Our internal resources are great. * * * In our own native land; (in defence of the freedom that is our birth-right, and which we ever enjoyed till the late violation of it; for the protection of our property, acquired by the honest industry of our forefathers and ourselves; against violence actually offered, we have taken up arms. We shall lay them down when hostilities shall cease on the part of the aggressors, and all danger of their being renewed shall be removed, and not before."

On Monday, June 24, 1776, Congress took up the report of what is called in the Journal

"THE COMMITTEE ON SPIES,"

and adopted the following resolutions which made a a part of it.

"*Resolved*, That all persons abiding within any of the United Colonies, and deriving protection from the laws of the same, owe allegiance to the said laws, and are members of such colony; and that all persons passing through, visiting, or making a temporary stay in any of the said colonies, being entitled to the protection of the laws during the time of such passage, visitation, or temporary stay, owe, during the same, allegiance thereto."

"That all persons, members of or owing allegiance to any of the United Colonies, as before described, who shall levy war against any of the said colonies within the same, or be adherent to the King of Great Britain, or other enemies of the said colonies, or any of them, within the same, giving to him or them aid and comfort, are guilty of treason against such colony."

Here, under the semblance of a provision against spies, was a virtual transfer of all the rights of absolute sovereignty which had belonged to the British crown, to the new and, self-constituted authority of the American people, subjecting all, whether natives or strangers temporarily present, who should not recognize the new authority to the penalties of treason.

On the 2nd of July R. H. Lee's resolution of June 7, "That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States," was adopted. On the 3d John Adams, in that memorable letter to his wife, says:

"Yesterday, the greatest question was decided which ever was debated in America, and a greater, perhaps, never was, nor will be decided among men. A resolution was passed, without one dissenting colony, 'that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States, and as such they have, and of right ought to have, full power to make war, conclude peace, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which other States may rightfully do.' You will see, in a few days, a declaration setting forth the causes which have impelled us to this mighty revolution, and the reasons which will justify it in the sight of God and man." * * * * *

"Had the declaration of independence been made seven months ago, it would have been attended with many and glorious effects. We might before this hour have formed alliances with foreign States. We should have mastered Quebec and been in possession of Canada. * * *"

But the day is past.

THE SECOND DAY OF JULY, 1776,

will be the most memorable epocha in the history of America. I am apt to believe that it will be celebrated by succeeding generations as the great anniversary festival. It ought to be commemorated as the day of deliverance, by solemn acts of devotion to God Almighty. It ought to be solemnized with pomp and parade, with shows, games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires, and illuminations, from one end of this continent to the other, from this time forward forevermore.

You will think me transported with enthusiasm, but I am not. I am well aware of the toil, and blood, and treasure that it will cost us to maintain this Declaration and support and defend these States. Yet, through all the gloom, I can see the rays of ravishing light and glory. I can see that the end is worth more than worth all the means, and that posterity will triumph in that day's transaction, even although we rue it, which I trust in God we shall not."

Here we have the testimony of one whom Mr. Jefferson justly termed "the colossus of independence on the floor of Congress;" that independence was an accomplished fact, so far as legislative enactment could make it so, two days before the adoption of what is now generally regarded as the act of separation.

ON THURSDAY, JULY 4,

Congress, on the ground that "a decent respect for the opinion of mankind requires that they should declare that the *causes* which impelled them to the separation," adopted the memorable declaration which is regarded with veneration by every patriotic citizen, not unanimously, for South Carolina and Pennsylvania voted against it, and New York did not vote either way. "The delegates for New York were for it themselves, and were assured their constituents were for it; but their instructions having been drawn near a twelvemonth before, when reconciliation was still the general object, they were enjoined by them to do nothing which should impede that object. They therefore thought themselves not justified in voting on either side, and asked leave to withdraw from the question." (Jefferson's Works, Vol. 7, p 133.)

Mr. Jefferson, writing to S. A. Wells, esq., May 12, 1819, further explains; "The subsequent signatures of members who were not then present, and some of them not yet in office, is easily explained, if we observe who they were, to wit: that they were of New York and Pennsylvania. New York did not sign till the 15th, because it was not till the 9th (five days after the general signature) that their Convention authorized them to do so. The Convention of Pennsylvania, learning that it had been signed by a minority only of their delegates, named a new delegation on the 20th, leaving out Mr. Dickinson, who had refused to sign, Willing and Humphreys, who had withdrawn, reappointing the three members who had signed, Mr. Morris, who had not been present, and five new ones, to wit: Rush, Clymer, Smith, Taylor and Ross; and Morris and the five new members were permitted to sign, because it manifested the assent of the full delegation, and to express the will of their constituents, which might have been doubted on the former signature of the minority only."

The next we have of the signing is contained in

THE SECRET JOURNALS OF CONGRESS,

which informs us that a resolution was passed July 19, "that the declaration passed on the 4th be fairly engrossed on parchment, and when engrossed be signed by every member," and another, August 2, "that being engrossed and compared at the table, was signed by the members."

In the letter above quoted from, Mr. Jefferson further says: "Why the signature of Thornton, of New Hampshire, was permitted so late as the 4th of November, I cannot now say; but undoubtedly for some particular reason which we shall find to have been good, had it been exprest."

While the declaration of causes which justified the dissolution of all political connection with Great Britain was merely a form—the shadow of a great and far-reaching event—it seems to have produced greater effects than the substance, simply because it has been confounded, in the popular mind, with the act itself for which it assigned the justification. As a composition, it was but a reiteration or embodiment of the popular ideas and sentiments of the time. Brave words they were, and exprest with matchless felicity; but they had to be made good by braver deeds.

More expositions of popular delusions in the political field anon. W. S. CLARKE.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 30, 1882.

ARE WE OPPRESSED?

The Truth About American Laborers.

To the Editor of the Toledo Blade:

Since the financial disasters of 1873, there has been a continuous cry of rage directed against all corporations, against all who lived in good houses or wore fine clothes, against all whose industry had gained a competence. The cry was first made by a few sympathetic, sentimental men who were perfectly honest in their convictions and by a great number of demagogs and disappointed seekers after fame who sought influence with the "oppressed and downtrodden laborers of America." Parties and societies have been formed for the express purpose of instilling into the minds of the great middle and lower classes, the belief that government and capital were fed and made fat by the very heart's blood of the farmer and the mechanic. Imagination is the most fertile of human faculties, and we need not be surprised if, under this teaching, the cry of rage has sometimes been changed to one of genuine woe.

Their teaching has been both persistent and systematic. The improvident, the shiftless, the vicious have been told that the world owes them a living; that the wealth gained by honest and patient industry is really theirs; that the provident are all sharks and vampires; that the laws are all made to enrich the rich, and to impoverish the poor; that they work too hard and get too little for it; that they should crush the oppressor and bless themselves by placing their teachers and real friends in power; that one of the functions of Government is to create wealth, and, since its stamp will change a stone to bread, or copper to gold, the more fools they, if they choose to either toil or suffer. The most dangerous classes have received this gospel and gone forth to practice all that it implied. We have had an army of tramps, begging or demanding everything but work. We have seen these tramps and willing beggars gradually converted into an army of highwaymen and thugs. Every local paper is full of the misdeeds of these Nihilistic disciples of Kearney and Cooper. Property is not safe either in city or country, and mercenary murders are constantly increasing. Still the press and the platform ring with inflammatory and incendiary harangues; and instead of interfering with these teachers of iniquity, we organize vigilance committees and hang their dupes.

I am sorry that the limits of this paper compel me to be dogmatic in the extreme, and hope that the reader's experience will enable him to furnish illustrations and draw inferences.

Are the mechanics and other laborers of this country robbed? Are they the victims of systematic tyranny?

The facts are that in no other country of the world is the laborer so liberally rewarded. In no other country have the men who till the soil and toil in factory so much political and social power; nowhere else have they so many of the luxuries of a luxurious age. On much of our best agricultural land, it is no uncommon thing for a crop or two to pay for the land, and the Autumn sometimes shows that the tenant's interest is greater than the landlord's. Any farmer who wishes, may own his land. In spite of assertions to the contrary, transportation is rapid and comparatively cheap. The mechanic with no capital but his hands, and even the unskilled day laborer, may educate his family and never suffer from hunger, though a large part of his earnings go to the tobaconist and saloonist. It is more difficult in most parts of the country to find willing and trusty laborers than it is to find work. Let any man who does not believe this go to any of our smaller Towns and try to hire a girl to do housework or a man to chop wood.

I know that we are pointed to France, the land of sunshine, of wine, of mirth, of experiment, of passion, of revolution and of chaos. We are told that there the people are happy, taxes light, the security—great National debt all paid money plenty, etc., etc. The income of an honest American laborer is in truth enough to make a Frenchman rich. The truth is, that France, smaller than Texas, and with a population smaller by millions than our own, has the largest national debt of any of the great powers. It is not paid nor likely to be paid in the near future. A Frenchman's tax would make an American rebel.

No, we are not very badly oppressed. It is unfortunate that some of us have been made to feel that we are. It robs of much happiness that is rightfully ours. It is still more unfortunate that the vicious classes feel that they have the moral support of many respectable men and of some of the great political parties. It is unfortunate that we should learn to attribute the misfortunes that come from our own ignorance or shiftlessness to the oppression of the prosperous or to the lack of governmental aid. It is lamentable that the respectable must suffer because of the careless or malicious teaching of demagogues. A. B WARNER.

ALLERTON, IOWA.

SOUTHERN SKETCHES—II.

The Diamond Rattlesnake and His Kin.

To the Editor of the Toledo Blade:

Ordinarily the jingle of a handful of rings is not an unpleasant sound, but when it happens that these rings are fastened to six or seven feet of serpent as thick as a man's wrist, and that serpent is armed with the whitest and sharpest of fangs, nearly an inch in length, with cisterns of liquid poison at their base, the music does not seem cheerful or inspiriting. The snake family are known to have but little regard for the doctrine of moral suasion, are apt to be rash in their conclusions, and hasty in their actions as well as profoundly indifferent to argument or apology, reason and politeness being entirely wasted on them. Only distance or brute force suffices to restrain their insane propensity, to probe every living thing within reach with those delicate needles of worry.

As the

"BIG INDIAN"

among his lesser braves, so is the diamond rattlesnakes of the Southern States among other American serpents. Dressed in a brownish colored coat, plaided with lighted lines in diamond shaped blocks, and with dignity and independence stamped on every curve and motion, the sleek, oily looking rascal glides slowly through "hamok" and "scrub," a terror to man and beast, turning aside for none, nor going out of his way to attack any unless pressed by hunger, which seldom happens in this climate where animal life abounds.

As he moves quietly along, his wicked little eyes seem to emit a greenish light and shine with as much brilliancy as the jewels of a finished coquet. Nothing seems to escape his observation, and on the slightest movement near him he swings into his fighting attitude, raising his upper jaw and erecting his fangs, which, in a state of repose, he closely packed in the soft muscles of his mouth.

This snake is not as active as his copperhead cousin of the North, nor so quick to strike, but one blow is almost always fatal. His fangs are so long that they penetrate deep into the muscles and veins of his victim, who has little time for more than a single good bye before closing his eyes forever. The writer has measured these fangs and in one instance found them seven-eights of an inch in length, and though not thicker than a common sewing needle, yet perforated with a hole through which the greenish-yellow liquid could be forced in considerable quantities, and in the case above mentioned each of the sacs contained about half a teaspoonful. The fangs are only pierced about two-thirds their entire length, and are always double, a smaller pair lying immediately under the others and ready for use in case of accident to the principal ones.

SNAKES ON THEIR TRAVELS.

This snake takes its name from the shape of the lines on its back, which are quite accurately drawn in diamond blocks. It is not ordinarily a great traveler, except at one season of the year—generally in September—when, for a few weeks it makes long journeys, crossing rivers and "lagoons" often several miles in width. Whether this is its season for mating, or what the object of these journeys are, is not fully known, but at this time they are certain to be on the move and are liable to be met in places where, at other seasons they never go. In the climate of Florida, where the snake is oftenest seen, there is little frost, and they do not hibernate like their Northern relatives, altho they are for a brief time in a torpid condition. They are seldom found alone, traveling in pairs, and when one is seen the other is known to be not far away, and when one is killed by a settler, he hunts until the other is also found and dispatched.

In Florida, which has long been the Eldorado of curiosity-hunters, camping out is a common practice, and a bed is prepared by spreading a blanket on the ground and stretching a mosquito-bar over it. But as a precautionary measure the initiated always gather grass and leaves and burn the ground over first to guard against snakes and other reptiles. It is not uncommon in some parts of the State to find in the morning a cooked specimen or two of the diamond rattlesnake among the roots of the saw-grass, and it is said, on good authority, that the flesh thus prepared is not always wasted, some persons, especially among the negros, considering it a delicate morsel, scarcely surpassed in flavor by that delight of a darkey's heart, "baked possum." A story is current among the trappers in Florida that a certain well-known professor of an institute in Syracuse, N. Y., who has been very active in importing Southern productions, especially rattlesnakes, uses them for his table. He is so fond of their flesh that he expends considerable money to procure it.

RATTLESNAKE OIL.

Aside from the flesh, the oil is sought for quite largely and brings a fabulous sum in market, being said to possess miraculous healing qualities. As people are remarkably credulous and superstitious on medical subjects, they are easily made to believe in its virtue by those whose interests lead them to desere it.

TRAPPING THE REPTILES.

The method of capturing these snakes alive is as follows: A box of suitable size without a bottom, and with a hole in one side, fitted with a slide door, is tied to a very long pole. When his snakeship is found this box is placed over him, a somewhat difficult feat, but practiced hunters become quite expert. Once caught another box, or cage, with a corresponding slide, is placed against the first and the snake is driven from one to the other. The slide closed and fastened, Mr. Snake is at liberty to "digest the venom of his spleen" at leisure.

The number of persons bitten is much smaller than might be supposed from the number of snakes. Indeed, it is rare that such a thing happens, and settlers range the forest and "scrub" with little fear. They seldom wear anything more than low army shoes on their feet; indeed it would be quite useless to attempt to wear anything as a protection, unless it comes at least as high as the hips, and was very thick and firm. With the moccasins of the West, or even the yellow rattlesnake of the Northern States, a pair of high thick boots are usually safe, but with this "Jumbo" of rattlesnakes they would be of little use.

ANOTHER "VARMINT."

The only other species of rattlesnake frequenting the extreme Southern States, is known as the "ground rattler," and is from three to 12 inches in length; an insignificant little wretch, but perfectly formed, with sometimes three miniature little rattles, and little fangs, very fine and sharp. He has all the sinfulness of his "Brobdingnagian" uncle in his disposition, and is quicker to wreak his vengeance on offenders. Fortunately, however, he cannot reach to the top of a person's foot, and his little fangs will not strike deep enough to make a deadly wound, though it is likely to be painful and troublesome. If there are persons so unnaturally depraved in their tastes as to be able to see beauty in a snake, this little villain would be called handsome, as he is mottled in bright colors, and exquisitely molded in shape.

The Southern rattlesnake as well as his Northern relatives, it capable of sending a thrill through the nervous system of man, by the mere sound of his rattles. He is himself of a very low nervous organization. The writer once submitted a moccasin to the influence of electricity, and though the entire charge of a battery, of 15 "Leyden jars," was passed through him, no other effect was produced than to make him raise his head, and hiss, and yet this charge would have killed a man or a horse instantly.

Solitary and sullen, these reptiles have no friends, but many enemies, among which perhaps the most dangerous and deadly is the black snake of the South, which grows even larger than the rattlesnake, and is of a deep black color, with a coppery hue. It is not poisonous, but belongs to the python or constrictor class, and is an active, muscular fellow, never neglecting an opportunity to seize the rattlesnake by his neck, wrapping himself around him, and squeeze his life out.

DAKOTA.

Burleigh, the Banner County—The Missouri Slope—A Wonderful Grain and Stock Raising Country.

BISMARCK, D. T., Jan. 1, 1882.

Editor Toledo Blade:

A good story will bear repeating often, and as your valuable paper will reach hundreds of people who as yet know very little of this great Northwest country, and of "Burleigh, the Banner County" of Dakota, I take the liberty of sending you a few facts of great interest to your host of readers. After 20 years' experience in the West and South, I feel safe in pronouncing this Missouri slope of North Dakota the

BEST GRAIN AND STOCK-RAISING COUNTRY

that I know of in the West, if it is not the best in the world. I have lived a number of years in each of the following States: Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska and Texas, and nowhere have I seen so fine grain and cattle as in Burleigh County, D. T. The past season grains averaged as follows: Wheat (No. 1 hard), 30 to 40 bushels to the acre, 70 pounds to the bushel; oats, 90 to 120; potatos, 200 to 400 bushels per acre, and other articles in proportion. Everything that is raised in more southern Counties is raised here.

Both male and female labor are in great demand. Servant girls are paid from $5 to $10 per week, and very scarce at those wages; carpenters from $3 to $7 per day; brick and stone-masons about the same; common laborers from $2.50 to $3 per day. Farm-hands and cattle-herders get from $35 to $50 per month and found, but during harvest $3 to $4 per day is paid. Good board can be had for $7 per week. Over 300 buildings were erected in Bismarck last season and contracts are now let for three times that number of frames and 12 large brick blocks, three and four stories high, work to commence early in the Spring. Two new railroads will reach this place within 12 months. They employ a large force of laborers.

REAL ESTATE IS BOOMING,

and large fortunes are being made. This is the field, and now is the time for capitalists to realize 100 per cent. on investments within 12 months. Our Presbyterian minister bought a one-fourth interest in 160 acres adjoining Town for $3,500. Eight days after he sold the same $7,500 cash. Another party paid $50,000 for 160 acres adjoining Town on the north, platted it and the first day sold lots to the tune of $75,000 and has over 140 acres left.

THESE ARE ONLY TWO CASES OUT OF HUNDREDS.

Government and railroad lands can be had in the usual manner. Railroad lands are worth from $3 to $10 per acre, convenient to good markets, with timber and water in abundance.

Ex-Pres. Hayes has a large "Bonanza Farm" four miles from Town. He harvested an immense crop last year.

I will not occupy more of your valuable space. Enough has been said to convince anyone that this is most truly a grand country for all wishing good, cheap homes or profitable investments. Additional information, maps, papers, etc., will be mailed to all sending three-cent postage stamps to

Yours, etc.,

F. M. SEARLES.

KANSAS.

A Settler's Opinion of the Great American Desert City.

To the Editor of the Toledo Blade:

As I have seen no letters from the "Great American Desert," I write this to supply the "long-felt want." I emigrated from Michigan with our family over five years ago. We came principally for our health, and as we liked the country, remained here. When we came, Lyons, the County seat, consisted of only a few buildings. Now it is classed as a third grade City. The land here is a rich, black loam. New-comers think that with so much clear ground there is nothing to do but plant a large area and pay for the land out of the first crop of grain. I, as well as other settlers, have learned that there is nothing certain about a crop till it is in the bin. The farmer of a quarter section should have 80 acres for the plow and the rest for pasture. Plant 60 acres in corn and 20 in wheat. Then have cattle and pigs to consume what you raise. If a person comes here, does the above, live close and manages well, I don't see what's to prevent his making a good thing out of it. A SUBSCRIBER.

Rice County, Kan, Jan. 10.

What an Old Soldier Thinks of Congress.

PLAINVIEW, Neb. 23, 1882.

To the Editor of the Blade.

Will you permit an old soldier to say a few words in your paper?

The English language is too tame to express the full contempt that all honest, patriotic soldiers that served their country in its darkest hour must feel toward some of the acts of that *long-eared* body of men called Congress. And of all those the present must bear the badge of unfaithfulness, and the the people told them so, too. The most abominable act to be found inscribed in any country's laws is the act restoring deserters to the rolls for pensions and back pay. Men who deserved to be shot, who left their comrades to die on the bloody field are to be made equal to those who fought to the bitter end. I know men who are drawing pensions who cannot tell to what brigade, division or corps they belonged to, never served a campaign and never fought a battle. Talk with an old soldier who can give day and date of a dozen battles his command was in, who faced death on a score of well-fought fields and marched when sick and barefoot; ask him if he draws a pension? Nine times out of 10 he says No.

It takes a man with a fine hospital record for a pension. It is well known by all good soldiers that we had a greater army in the rear than in front on the line of danger. At least one-third of all those that enlisted were not worth shooting, and the other two-thirds crushed the Rebellion. All are now to be made equal except the bounty, which if the present Congress does not equalize, they must forever bid farewell to places of honor or trust. No soldier can get one foot more of Government land though he may have borne the shock of a score of well-fought fields, stood to the work when all seemed lost, faced four or five to one and turned overwhelming defeat into victory, as Steedman's men did at Chickamauga, than a foreigner 48 hours in our country. Foreigners, deserters, citizens born and soldiers all can have 160 acres, no more. Railroads must have the rest.

The Republican defeat last Fall is but the forecast of that which is to come unless some wrongs are set right and some promises fulfilled. The Bosses will find many Richmonds in the field. T. C. LEWIS,

Late Captain 121st O. V. I.

From Kansas.

To the Editor of the Toledo Blade:

REX POSTOFFICE, Sumner Co., Kan.

Rex Postoffice is a country postoffice, situated on the divide between Bluff and Fall Creeks. There is some very beautiful scenery on Bluff Creek, in the way of perpendicular bluffs, which are from 20 to 40 feet high. This stream is fed by springs and, having high banks and a rapid flow, it offers some fine water power. The country round here has been settled only six years. Most of the inhabitants have been living in sod houses and "dug-outs," but are now building frame houses as good as any in the United States. We have good schools here, and everybody takes a great interest in them. For the past three years we have been having splendid crops.

We will have here, some day, one of the finest countries this side of the Mississippi. ONE OF THE THREE.

Exposing a Swindle.

To the Editor of the Blade:

I have at my own expense secured much evidence of a gigantic swindle. I want the testimony of victims, when I will make the expose. Please give the following a place in the BLADE, in the interest of the public:

"Any person who has forwarded money to a so-called "American News Exchange," alias "Mutual Press Association," 251 and 253 W. Fifth street, Cincinnati, O., and received nothing in return, are requested to state the fact by postal card, to S. E. Cret, Detective, Edgewood, Effingham Co., Ill."

I am in communication with police authorities upon the subject. Also railroad officials. This from one of your subscribers.

SAMUEL ANDREWS.

Edgewood, Effingham Co., Ill., Jan. 6.

Nasby's Letters.

To the Editor of the Blade:

I would be willing to take your paper if there were nothing but Mr. Locke's letters in it. I never read anything I liked so well as his travels. His manner is so clear and lively that I can remember and understand every word. W. H. MIX.

Cisno, Ill.

The Democratic Party's Opportunity

The opportunity of the Democratic party to remain in power, will result in a great degree upon their next Speaker of the House. Your opportunity to obtain a fortune is by sending $2 for a ticket in the next drawing of the Commonwealth Distribution Co., January 31st. 1,960 prizes, $112,400. Address R. M. Boardman, Louisville, Ky.

A MONEY-MAKING OPPORTUNITY!!

THE BEST AND SAFEST METHOD.

Union Co-Operative Account

—IN—

Railroad Stock Options.

SHARES $1 EACH.

Large Profits Monthly.

READ CAREFULLY.

To the Readers of the "Toledo Blade" Who are Interested in Legitimate Speculation.

We desire to extend our business over a new territory, and with this view are now offering a line of first-class option contracts, running in time for one month. These may be obtained upon the most active stocks at the nominal price of $1.00 per share.

How the Profits are Made.

Fluctuations in this market are continuous, and are taken advantage of by shrewd operators. If a stock advances or declines 1 per cent. this means $100 on every 100 shares, or in the same ratio for a larger or smaller amount. Our plan is to secure the option or privilege to buy a certain amount of stock or to sell the same at a stated price within a specified time. For this privilege we pay $1.00 per share. If our stock advances in price during the time we have to operate we sell it at a higher figure than the price at which we agreed to buy it, realizing the difference in cash. Here is an example:

Option to Buy.

Option 100 shares St. Paul Common to buy, any time within 30 days, at 108. St. Paul advances to say 113—difference, 5 per cent. on 100 shares, $500. We secure the option to buy at 108 and have the 30 days to sell our stock. It is clear therefore that every 1 per cent. advance for which we can sell the stock above 108 we double the original amount of money invested.

An Option to Sell

operates the reverse of the above. We secure the privilege to SELL the stock at a stated price within a specified time, and during this time we buy it at a less cost than the price at which we agreed to sell, realizing the difference in cash. This is an example: Option 100 shares St. Paul Common to SELL, any time in 30 days, at 108. St. Paul declines to 103—difference, 5 per cent. on 100 shares, $500. We secure the option to sell at 108 and have the 30 days to buy our stock cheaper. It is evident that for every 1 per cent. below 108 at which we can buy it we double the original amount of money invested.

In the Option to Buy the risk is that the stock will not advance ABOVE, and in the Option to Sell that it will not decline BELOW stated contract price during the 30 days. In either case no further loss can be sustained than the $1.00 per share paid for the option, while the profits may be unlimited.

Now, supposing we take the two options together, making a Double Option of it. This gives us both sides of the market, enabling us to either buy or sell as may be expedient, and make money either way the stock may move.

This costs $2.00 per share, but more than doubles the chances of success, as the entire risk is summed up in the possibility of the stock remaining stationary—that is, not fluctuating beyond the option price. So long as stocks fluctuate 3 to 20 per cent. per month, as they have done during the past 25 years (sometimes that much in a day) there is little doubt but that Double Options will pay, when secured on an active stock, from 1 to 10 times the amount of their cost.

The Co-Operative Account.

In addition to our regular brokerage business, the establishment by us of the Co-Operative Account has proved a success. There are many people who would like to invest small sums of money where it would be used judiciously to secure a share of the large profits made in speculation, but individual accounts in legitimate investments have heretofore necessitated a larger outlay than is within the reach of those of small means to furnish.

Our plan of co-operative investments in the options referred to is both plausible and expedient. By placing the small orders in a single sum sufficient to buy an option upon 100 shares of stock or more, each shareholder in the account receives a certificate for the amount of their subscription, and the profits at the end of the month for which the option is secured are divided pro rata to each one, less our commission of 10 per cent. In this way small investments can be made with the risk reduced to the lowest point without diminishing the prospects of success.

The above explanations cover briefly, and we think clearly, the advantages of option trading, and while we are the first house to reduce the limits upon individual transactions down to the extremely low price of $1.00 per share, our reason for this reduction is this: If a broker can get 100 customers at $1.00 each it is reasonable to suppose that if those customers are successful they will give him as much business and influence as large a trade in the aggregate as a single customer who invests $100. The labor of keeping accounts, attending to mail matter, making statements, settlements, etc., is of course an item, but this is amply repaid by the volume of business the 100 customers can influence.

We would, of course, prefer orders for larger amounts—10, 20, 25, 50, 75 and 100 shares. The profits realized in proportion to investment will be more satisfactory to you and ourselves, though the attention and assurance of proportionate success is the same in the smallest amounts.

If you would like to make a trial investment under the plan proposed send us an order by return mail for such amount as may be convenient (Double Options preferable) and we can confidently promise that you will be well pleased with your investment, the full returns on which will be made in cash to you at the end of 30 days from date of account. Your interest dates from the time your certificate is issued, and there is no delay, as we are continually negotiating the Option Contracts for the Account.

During the next two months great activity is expected, and handsome profits anticipated upon well selected options.

We make our commissions contingent upon the success of your account, charging you 10 per cent. on the amount of gross profit realized, which we deduct from amount that may be due you. We have an object, therefore, in seeing you make a good profit on your investment. Any inquiries cheerfully answered. Market reports mailed. Orders should be for $5 or upward. Remit by bank check, money order, registered letter, or by express. Address all orders to

RICHARD MARVIN & CO.,

(Members N. Y. Stock Co.,) 48 Broad St., New York.

Mention Blade when you order.

DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC

PURIFIES THE BLOOD

REV. A. I. HOBBS Writes:—After a thorough trial of the IRON TONIC, I take pleasure in stating that I have been greatly benefited by its use. Ministers and Public Speakers will find it of the greatest value where a Tonic is necessary. I recommend it as a reliable remedial agent, possessing undoubted nutritive and restorative properties. *Louisville, Ky., Oct. 2, 1882.*

A combination of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark and Phosphorus in a palatable form. For Debility, Loss of Appetite, Prostration of Vital Powers it is indispensable.

REV. J. L. TOWNER, Industry, Ill., says:—"I consider it a most excellent remedy for the debilitated vital forces."

PREPARED BY THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., 213 N. MAIN ST., ST. LOUIS.

My Vegetable and Flower Seed Catalogue for 1883 will be sent FREE to all who apply. Customers of last season need not write for it. All seed sent from my establishment warranted to be both fresh and true to name, so far, that should it prove otherwise, I agree to refill the order gratis. My collection of vegetable seed is one of the most extensive to be found in any American catalogue, and a large part of it is of my own growing. As the original introducer of Early Ohio and Burbank Potatoes, Marblehead Early Corn, the Hubbard Squash, Marblehead Cabbage, Phinney's Melon, and a score of other new Vegetables, I invite the patronage of the public. In the gardens and on the farms of those who plant my seed will be found my best advertisement. James J. H. Gregory, Marblehead, Mass.

A STAMPEDE

In a New York Theater, Caused by a Few Sparks of Fire.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—There was a panic in the Union Square Theater to-night, during the second act of "A Parisian Romance." Several ladies and gentlemen sitting in the first row of seats arose and hurriedly left the building. Others, seeing this unexplained movement and not understanding it, rose hastily on all sides and in a moment the stampede became general. The aisles were crowded and there was a dangerous rush towards the chief exit on Union Square. There was no alarm cry given, but the absence of it seemed to add a fearful significance to the, at this time, terrible struggle to reach the doors. One lady, who was terribly crushed, was heard to faintly moan, "My God! oh God!" and fainted. Some persons in the boxes cried out that all was right, and the audience became somewhat assured.

A lady, who was in the struggling mass, begged a man who was ferociously beating his way to the door not to hurt her. He replied: "I saw the Brooklyn theater fire; don't talk to me; it was gone in five minutes." This cry recalled to the minds of nearly all that the Union Square management had possession of the Brooklyn theater on the night when it was destroyed by fire, with such frightful loss of life. It is said some sparks of fire were seen to fall on the stage, and this, in view of the recent Milwaukee fire, created a terrible dread of what would seem certain death. A number of ladies fainted and many lost their jewelry. After the panic subsided the play was continued.

ERIE'S SENSATION.

A Lover's Suicide—The Fair One Relents—Sensational Confession.

ERIE, Pa., Jan. 12.—The excitement caused by the tragical suicide yesterday of Reeder Moore has been intensified to-day by developments of a still more sensational character. While dying of his wound Moore sent for Miss Patterson, the young lady who declined the honor of his hand, and begged her to forgive him for killing himself on her account, and thus bring her into such inevitable notoriety. In the excitement of the moment Miss Patterson promised to marry him if he recovered, a promise that was heard with alarm by Mr. William McClellan, the suicide's successful rival. The promise dispelled Moore's desire to die and awakened a fierce desire to live for his Christina. A little later the doctors declared the wound mortal and bade the suicide give up all hopes of life. After the fiat had gone forth Miss Patterson did not wait to see the end, but left under the escort of the aforesaid rival.

Shortly before Moore's death he left instructions for his funeral and an order for the Rev. Mr. Sweet to deliver the oration. He then called for Mr. Fred Cummings and ordered the room to be cleared that he might unburden himself in private to his friend. To-day Frank Moore, brother of the dead man, says the confession has something to do with the case of Charles Stafford, sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment some years ago, for waylaying and outraging a young school teacher named Edith Woodward, and who was convicted solely on the testimony of the suicide. Cummings refuses to divulge the secret confided to him at present.

ERIE, Jan. 13.—Reeder Moore, of Waterford, who killed himself a few days ago, made a confession before his death that his false testimony convicted Charles Stafford, eight years ago, of rape, for which he is now serving a 20 years' term.

Steamboat Sunk—Loss, $100,000.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 12.—The Anchor line steamer City of Greenville, which left here last evening for St. Louis with 100 hogsheads of sugar and other cargo, came in collision at 3 o'clock this morning, near Bayou Quola, with the Grand Ecore packet, Laura Lee. The City of Greenville sunk, leaving only a portion of her upper works and pilot house above water. The Laura Lee took off the passengers and crew of the sunken steamer and brought them to this City. It is believed the boat and cargo will prove a total loss. No cause is assigned for the collision. No lives were lost. The value of the boat and cargo is estimated at $100,000. Insurance unknown.

Tennessee's Old and New Treasurer.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 12.—Atha Thomas, of Williams County, was elected Treasurer of Tennessee to-day on the 22d ballot. He is a prominent lawyer of Franklin and formerly represented this County in the Legislature. Ex-Treasurer Polk is expected here in the morning.

Business Failures.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—Business failures the past seven days, 262, an increase of 38 compared with last week. Eastern States, 28; Western, 77; Southern, 60; Middle, 42; Pacific, 24; Canada, 11; New York City, 20.

Attention is called to the card of Messrs. Seymour, Hunt & Co., bankers and brokers. The firm is of long standing and with their experience and facilities, are enabled to give satisfaction to their patrons. They number among their clientage some of the most conservative and wealthy speculators in the country.

This Instrument Containing 22 NOTES (6 MORE than is contained in any other like instruments) is unequalled for durability, power and sweetness of tone.

Larger sizes for House, Lodge and Chapel, contain 32 notes.

THE AUTOPHONE.

For Grown People and Children.

THE FINEST AND CHEAPEST

Automatic Musical Instrument

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Send for Circular and Catalogue of Music.

THE AUTOPHONE CO., ITHACA, N. Y.

Canvassers Wanted.

ADD TO YOUR INCOME

Club 13 of the Mutual Investment Clubs offers the surest means of making regular monthly profits from investments of $10 to $1000 or more dealing in

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Each member gets the benefit of combined capital of the Club. Reports sent weekly. Dividends paid monthly. Club 13 paid shareholders back their money in profits in past three months, still leaving original amount making money in Club, or returned on demand. Shares, $10 each. Explanatory circulars sent free. Reliable correspondents wanted everywhere. Address R. E. KENDALL & CO., Com'n Merchs, 177 & 179 La Salle St., CHICAGO, ILL.

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Special facilities for the purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Provisions, Cotton and Petroleum.

Refer to Mechanics' National Bank, New York; Fifth National Bank, Chicago; German Security Bank, Louisville, Ky.

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How to make and apply Rosewood, Walnut, Mahogany, &c., Colors for Wood Work and Furniture. Old Furniture easily made look like new, with Color Varnish or Fine Finish. Something highly useful in every family. Any person with these instructions can make money at home or abroad. Plain printed instructions sent by mail for $1.00. Address C. J. RICHARDSON, Springfield, Ohio.

CATARRH Sample of Sure Cure mailed free. DR. REMINGTON MEDICINE Co., 62 Fulton St., Chicago, Ill.

600 Ways to Get Rich. Agents wanted everywhere. Ladies or Gents. Write for particulars. Address E. G. Richards, Toledo, O.

$275 A month.—Agents wanted—90 best selling articles in the world; 1 sample free. Address J. BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

50 Elegant Chromo Cards, with name, 10c. Address N. Gilliford Card Co., N. Guilford, Conn.

NEW Illustrated Book & 50 large Chromo Cards, name on, 10c. U. S. CARD CO., Centerbrook, Ct.

4 Lovely Chromo Cards, mail, 15x15. H. M. RICH, Box 547, Baltimore, Md.

38th SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE

TRAVELERS INSURANCE CO.

Hartford, Conn., January 1, 1883.

Paid-up Cash Capital, $600,000.

ASSETS.

Real estate	$ [illegible]
Cash on hand and in bank	[illegible]
Loans on bond and mortgage, real estate	[illegible]
Interest on loans, accrued but not due	[illegible]
Loans on collateral security	[illegible]
Deferred Life Premiums	[illegible]
Premiums due and unreported on Life policies	[illegible]
United States government bonds	[illegible]
State, county and municipal bonds	[illegible]
Railroad stocks and bonds	[illegible]
Bank stocks	[illegible]
Miscellaneous stocks and bonds	[illegible]
Total Assets	$6,667,394 40

LIABILITIES.

Reserve, four per cent., Life Department	$4,077,048 49
Reserve for re-insurance, Accident Department	626,086 71
Claims unadjusted and not due, and all other liabilities	288,962 00
Total liabilities	4,992,095 20
Surplus as regards policy holders	$1,675,299 20

STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1882.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Number of Life Policies written in 1882	2,019
Whole number of Life Policies in force	13,443
Gain in Life Policies in force	887
Amount Life Insurance in force	$22,836,313.00
Gain in amount in force in 1882	$2,321,791.00
Paid Policy-holders in Life Dept.	$2,377,748.18

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

Number of Accident Policies written in 1882	103,121
Gain in Policies over 1881	5,337
Gain in Premiums over 1881	$134,562.29
Whole number Accident Policies written	816,152
Number Accident Claims paid in 1882	15,593
Amount Accident Claims paid in 1882	$750,572.36
Whole number Accident Claims paid	81,731
Whole amount Accident Claims paid	$5,446,382.33
Total Losses paid, both Departments	$7,824,130.81

JAS. G. BATTERSON, President.

RODNEY DENNIS, Secretary. JOHN E. MORRIS, Assistant Secretary.

GEORGE ELLIS, Actuary. EDWARD V. PRESTON, Sup't of Agencies.

J. B. LEWIS, M. D., Surgeon and Adjuster.

HORACE W. POWER, State Agent, Cleveland, Ohio.

CALVIN BARKER, Agent, Toledo, Ohio.

The Public is requested carefully to notice the new and enlarged Scheme to be drawn Monthly.

CAPITAL PRIZE $75,000

Tickets only $5. Shares in proportion.

L.S.L.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY CO.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

Commissioners.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A. D., 1879.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

It never scales or postpones.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place Monthly.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. SECOND GRAND DRAWING, CLASS B, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, February 13, 1883—153d Monthly Drawing.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $75,000.

100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each. Fractions, in Fifths, in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 CAPITAL PRIZE		[illegible]
1 do	do	[illegible]
1 do	do	[illegible]
2 PRIZES OF	[illegible]	[illegible]
5 do	[illegible]	[illegible]
10 do	[illegible]	[illegible]
20 do	[illegible]	[illegible]
100 do	[illegible]	[illegible]
300 do	[illegible]	[illegible]
500 do	[illegible]	[illegible]
1000 do	[illegible]	[illegible]
9 Approximation Prizes of	[illegible]	[illegible]
9 do	do	[illegible]
9 do	do	[illegible]
1967 Prizes, amounting to		[illegible]

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. Send orders by Express, Registered Letter or Money Order, addressed only to

M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La.

or M. A. DAUPHIN, 607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.

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127 La Salle Street, Chicago,

(FORMERLY 319 AND 212 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,)

Now Manager Chicago Office,

to whom apply for information and tickets.

153d Monthly Drawing,

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13.

First Capital Prize $75,000. Tickets $5; sold in Fifths at $1 each. See full scheme elsewhere.

Employment for All.

Book Agents and all others out of employment will find it greatly to their advantage to secure territory at once, and commence the canvass for the following rapid selling Subscription Books. We are now entering the most prosperous season for all classes of people, in the history of this generation, and thousands of these books will be sold between now and the holidays. Already we have enrolled agents who are making an average of $10 per day, and the best of the season is yet to come. An outfit costs but $1.00. Send for descriptive circulars, which we will cheerfully mail on application. It is a business that any person can make a success of. Inexperienced agents sometimes do the best. The following are the books referred to:

NASBY IN EXILE.

An entirely new original work, most magnificently illustrated, with 80 original expensive illustrations, printed on the very best paper, and handsomely bound in cloth and gilt. It contains 672 pages, descriptive of the country, people, manners and customs of England, France, Germany, Switzerland, Belgium, Ireland and Scotland, Mr. Locke having given six months to observations in those countries. Now ready for delivery, and selling very fast.

ANDERSONVILLE;

A Tale of Southern Prisons.

Which by the way has already sold nearly 30,000 copies, and the territory has not yet been half canvassed. Sells at sight.

OLD DR. CARLIN'S RECIPES,

An entirely new and late Book of Recipes for the Family. This is the latest and best Recipe Book in the market, and contains matter that would cost the purchase of a whole library to obtain elsewhere. We publish this at a small price, and agents are selling hundreds each week. The book has only to be shown once. It sells at sight. Every family should have one.

Send for circulars of particulars. We can give employment to a thousand people during the entire Winter. Address

THE LOCKE PUBLISHING CO.,

Toledo, Ohio.

For New England,

LOCKE PUBLISHING CO.,

17 Franklin street, Boston, Mass.

The Household.

Edited by Miss Emily S. Bouton.

CORRESPONDENTS writing for this department will please observe the following rules:

1. Write "Household Department" on the envelope.
2. Give real name and Postoffice address—not for publication, unless you wish—but for reference in case it is necessary to address you by mail.
3. Write only on one side of the paper; write plainly as possible, and do not interline.
4. Be as brief as the nature of the subject will allow.

HEALTH AND BEAUTY.

IX.

MORE OF THE SAME SORT.

Do not fancy that having formed the habit of temperance in eating good digestion is absolutely secured, for though you have taken a long step towards it, there are several other things that come into the count of which I must speak. No doubt some of you will be disgusted at the plain way I shall put some things, but remember that they are spoken in the hope of helping some of the many women in the homes of our land who are suffering from ill health which has crept upon them, they know not how, and which renders life hopeless. A large part of them have sinned, unknowingly perhaps, against the laws of nature, but the consequences are none the less severe. Few, I trust, are like that one who, after days of complete inaction of the digestive organs, sought the advice of her physician. Seeing her entire ignorance, an attempt was made to explain to her why she was in such a condition and how it could be avoided in future. "Oh, doctor," she wailed, "don't tell me these things about myself. I don't want to know them. They make me so nervous!" And there she was, a weak, miserable creature, threatened with chronic invalidism, her beauty and attractiveness rapidly disappearing, unable to attend to her duties at home or elsewhere, and yet she did not *want* to learn the laws of her being, because "it made her nervous." Out upon such criminal folly!

Besides temperance in eating, *regularity* is another essential. We are in all respects the creatures of habit, and every function of our bodies not under the control of the will, has the same peculiarity. Nature has established the law and it is necessary to give her every aid in carrying it out fully. Those of you who have followed the description of the process of digestion will remember that the gastric juice begins its work of change immediately after the food enters the stomach. Some substances yield at once to its power, while others coquet awhile. Now suppose after this work has been going on an hour another mass of matter is tumbled in upon this, which is partly digested, to go through with the same process. Don't you think it is rather discouraging to the stomach to have to begin its work all over again before the first task is completed? The fresh food is mixed up with the other, and the workmen must sort out the materials and get them in marching order once more. What wonder if, in this confusion, the completion of the job is delayed way beyond the proper time, and not half done at that. You would be discouraged yourself if after having a task assigned you, more was added from time to time, and at each addition you had to go back and begin over again. Make it a rule to eat at regular hours, and never to stuff between meals. Especially should this habit be guarded against with children. "Piecing" does a world of harm that perhaps a life time will not undo.

Another thing about which absolute regularity is a necessity, is in always obeying Nature's call to discharge from the system the refuse part of the food eaten, and I cannot too strongly impress upon your minds the importance of this thing. Let no false ideas of modesty, let no occupation, however important it may seem, ever cause you to be careless or neglectful about the matter. It is one of the functions of the body whose normal activity is absolutely necessary to the preservation of health, and it is, therefore, nothing to be ashamed of to consider the best means to prevent irregularity. Encouraged by obedience to her calls, Nature will make herself heard at about the same hour every day. Her summons neglected and the time allowed to pass by, she ceases to urge herself so vigorously upon the attention, and the result is the retention in the body of a mass of reeking filth. This is no trifling affair. I speak plainly because a regular habit in this respect is such an absolute necessity, and constipation is so often the result of pure carelessness in this direction. It is cold—it is disagreeable—or one is busy and by and by will do as well, but by and by will not do as well. You would, any of you, think it a subject for shame if you needlessly left decomposing, stench producing matter in one of the rooms of your house, even though the apartment was closed and no harm done except by the poisonous exhalations escaping insensibly through the cracks and crevices. And yet in the body, the temple of the soul, which should be made pure and clean every day, you do this thing. Picture it, think of it. No matter how revolting it may be, remember that every time you neglect to obey Nature's calls, you are retaining in your system to poison the blood—for the little busy bodies scattered so thickly through the mucous membrane of the intestines are hard at their work of absorption all the time—what you cannot even bear to call to mind.

A young girl once told me she had put Nature off so frequently that she rarely made herself heard oftener than once a week, and "it was so convenient." Poor creature! It was the sin of ignorance. She did not in the least realize what she was carrying around with her constantly, a burden of filth which was sickening to think of. She did not know that the unsightly pimples scattered thickly over her face, and which were a source of constant mortification to her, were the result of her "convenient" habit, that the poison thus drained into her blood was showing itself in this way, instead of developing into a fever or some other form of active disease. She did not dream that she had destroyed her beauty and was in a fair way to break down her health, that the large intestine distended with what should have been long before disposed of was crowding in upon and displacing other organs, bringing on some one of the forms of disease which sap the energies and destroy the vigor of a great majority of the women of the land. And yet this was true in her case as in that of thousands upon thousands of others similarly conditioned. It might have been so easily prevented, had she known and heeded. Girls, think of this when you are tempted through modesty, or indolence, or carelessness, to disobedience to this one of Nature's mandates. I speak to you particularly because it is yet a comparatively easy thing to remedy irregular habits of this kind before irremediable mischief is done. If you have offended Nature by neglect so that she no longer seems to interest herself in the regularity of this function, you may coax her to remembrance again, by pretending to hear her call at her old hour whether she does so or not.

Mothers, yours is the responsibility of teaching your children the importance of attention to regularity in this respect. Health depends upon it, and without health life is of little worth. Begin with them when very small. Tell them in a simple way of the process of digestion, and show them how much depends upon the final act which completes it.

I have spoken plainly, some perhaps will say indelicately. To such I can only quote the old French saying, "*Honi soit qui mal y pense*, (Evil to him who evil thinks). Those who do, who are like the woman who did not *want* to know about herself, must go their way, nursing their false modesty, suffering and enduring to the weary end.

Fancy Work and House Decorations.

Pretty Screen.—An inexpensive and yet artistic screen is made by taking a clothes-horse, painting the woodwork either to correspond with, or to make a contrast to the woodwork of the room in which it is to stand. One side of one of the panels has a pale blue cretonne with roses scattered over it, drawn tightly down, and over the other was a plain blue serge, with a dado of an imitation of stamped leather. Or this dado may be made of leather-colored Turkish satin, with flowers, birds and butterflies artistically arranged and appliquéd on.

Sofa Afghan.—The *Art Interchange* gives the following description of one of these useful articles: A very pretty simple afghan is made of broad strips shaded from light to very dark red, leaving a narrow black stripe between each, joined with old-gold color. The broad stripes may instead be of purple, or blue if preferred. The length depends upon your own taste. Make five broad stripes eight inches wide; the two outside should be very deep in color, the next, medium—the center stripe very light—the black stripes may be two inches wide. The gold connecting the two should be crotcheted in a very cord-like stitch on the right side. The end should terminate in points, each stripe, large and small, being narrowed down to one stitch and finished with a gold colored tassel on each.—Ed.

I send you the definition of terms used in knitting. Hope they may be of service. Can you tell me the address of the lady who offered some double white fever-few seed in your paper about a month ago? I would like to exchange flower seed with her. My paper was mislaid.—Salt Sulphur.

Dictionary of Stitches.—*To Cast On.*—The first interlacement of the cotton on the needle. *To Cast Off*—To knit two stitches, and to pass over the second, and so on to the last stitch, which is to be secured by drawing the thread through. *To Cast Over*—To bring the cotton forward round the needle. *To Narrow*—To lessen by bringing two stitches together. *To Seam*—To knit a stitch with the cotton before the needle. *To Widen*—To increase by making a stitch, bringing the cotton round the needle, and knitting the same when it occurs. *A Plain Row*—That composed of simple knitting. *To Purl*—To knit with the cotton before the needle. *To Rib*—To work alternate rows of plain and purl knitting. *A Loop Stitch*—Made by bringing the cotton before the needle, which in knitting the succeeding stitch will again take its own place. *To Slip or Pass a Stitch*—To change it from one needle to the other without knitting it.

When it is requisite to cast off, and continue a row on a separate needle, run a coarse thread through the cast off stitches as they are easily taken up when required.

We have not the address desired.—Ed.

Knitted Baby Shoe.—For the lady that wishes to know how to knit a baby shoe here is a pretty one. I used white and blue wool; cast on with white wool, 84 stitches on one needle. Knit the first two rows off plain, then purl the next two rows, and then for the next row knit two stitches off together and throw the thread over. Knit back, purling. Repeat this. Then purl two rows and knit two rows plain. Then attach the blue wool, knit three of blue and three of white across the whole needle, then knit back, purling the same way, making the blue stitch come one beyond the one beneath. Knit across again the same way, then two rows of blue clear across, then three rows more like the one before this, three white, three blue. Knit two rows of plain knitting with white wool, then from the right hand side of the needle take off with another needle 20 stitches. With the white wool purl two rows, then knit the next row two stitches together, and throw the thread over across the 20 stitches, as this is the piece for the toe. Knit back, purling and repeat. Then purl two rows more and knit two rows plain, then put in the vine as above directed. Then purl two rows, knit next two stitches together, thread over, purl back and repeat; then purl two rows, and bind off or knit it off with the last 20 stitches on your first needle. Then take up the stitches at the ankle and knit a short piece for the leg to match the other part. Finish with cords and balls or a ribbon around the ankle, and sew up on the sole of the foot and toe.

If "Jenny Lind" will send her name and address with stamp to S. A. J., Humboldt, Allen County, Kansas, I will send her a pattern for darned lace. It anyone wishes directions for an infant's knitted shirt I will send one. Can some one explain the crochet stitch called the Afghan?—Stella.

There has been so many calls for patterns in the Household, I thought first I would not reply; I love to write and be accommodating, as far as practicable in cutting toy and other patterns, and send to all applicants who inclose postage; but I freely admit that my fondness for that sort of a pastime is fast diminishing. If I work for a song I do not care about singing the song, too, or, in other words, I shall send no more patterns on promises to return postage, for not more than one in five do as they say.

To the lady who asks for quilt patterns, if you want the quilt for an outside spread, the patterns called Moon and Stars, Sunflower, or Devil's Puzzle would be pretty. These are only pieced of two or three colors. For inner spreads the Haystack, Maple Leaf, Old Maid's Puzzle, Dutchman's Puzzle, are all pretty and use up all the odd bits. The Road to California and Back is a very simple and easy pattern for a child to piece. The King's Crown is a large pattern and only takes 12 blocks for a quilt. Has any one the quilt pattern called Humpty Dumpty? I would like to get it.—Mrs. F. A. W., South Saginaw, Mich.

Correspondence Clippings.

It ill becomes a gentleman to criticize the writings of a lady, but "Faded Belle's" advice is too strong. May she reflect a little. It is not man's desire to be a widower. There is a higher power that rules the destiny of man and woman. Nine out of 10 women that marry widowers live as happily as others. Besides you scarcely ever hear of a widower running off and stealing all the wife's portion. It is universally the foppish young man. As Bobbie Burns says, "A man's a man for a' that." Furthermore, "An honest man's the noblest work of God."—Signed 73.

"Gypsy," please may I share your corner with you? If it had not been for your letter I would have remained silent, but I have a friend by that name, and I wondered, while reading it, if you were any like her. Your letter just suited me. I, too, am a housekeeper and a musician also, having studied music—more or less—ever since I was a girl. I love it. "Puss," where are you, and what are your favorite pieces? Mrs. ——, I have forgotten your name, I want to thank you for your recipe for bread. I tried it, and it certainly is excellent. "Gypsy," I shall watch until I hear from you again.—Midget.

I would like to ask information from the Household concerning evening callers. My parents are unwilling for me to keep company with refined or unrefined gentlemen, and will not let me have the privilege I see other young ladies enjoying. What am I going to do? Refuse every one on account of parents not wishing their daughters to leave their homes, thinking after awhile they will become old maids, and, then, of course, they will always have a housekeeper, for young men seldom go where they are not treated politely by the old folks. Is a girl of 17 really too young once in a while to keep good company?—A Reader.

You are still too young to set up your will and judgment against your parents, more especially if in other things they are kind to you. They may or may not have good reasons for their course, but a girl of 17 can afford to wait awhile before taking such a matter into her own hands.—Ed.

One of the worst of social evils are the kissing parties, so common in the rural districts, where respectable young ladies (?) and we may say intelligent, will kiss and be kissed by young men of the worst morals, and indeed seem to prefer their companionship to that of young gentlemen known to be of good morals. Are the young men to be blamed for being fast, when it is necessary for them to be so before they can enjoy (?) the society of ladies? While talking against immorality, girls encourage it in act by associating with the very worst, but I presume nature meant that woman should be perverse, else why is she so?

Oh woman! God made thee to temper man, to humanize him, and help make him pure in thought and deed! But instead, you use your influence to animalize us. Of course there are exceptions, and these few keep mankind from running altogether wild. It is amongst such we should seek our views.—Doc., Kenton, O.

I am 16 years old and have a tolerable good education. Now I want to know what I must do, take an education or marry. My father says he will send me to school as long as I want to go. Please tell me what to do.—Sarah Coates, Adrian, Bates County, Mo.

A happy New Year, dear readers of the Blade. It has been just two years since I spoke to you before, but I hope you all are as happy as I have been. I sympathize very much with those who claim to be unfortunate. My occupation has taught me to be contented. I was a beginner in the cause of teaching when I last spoke to the Household, and through it I asked to correspond with teachers. I received several letters and have kept up a regular correspondence with many, and I am happy to say I have been very much benefited by the information. I will gladly correspond with any one interested in the rising generation. I do not ask you to write to me for curiosity but that we may be benefited. I will receive letters addressed to—Box D, Isabell, Cabell County, W. Va.

I concur with "J. D. S." concerning the marriage relation, and will say further that those contemplating marriage had better leave that part concerning their duties after marriage a blank, to be filled as circumstances require. And, above all things, girls, beware of the man that makes fine promises about what he will do after marriage in the way of keeping you from all hardship. Better trust the man that says he will expect you to be a helpmate.—L. Joy, Corvallis, Benton County, Oregon.

Did ever any of the Household see a turkey which laid in the Winter? I have one that has now laid 60 eggs. She had laid once and raised turkies, then she laid three more times, and I set some of her eggs and now have young turkies three days old; and the turkey is laying yet.—Miss May Dorman, Independence, Kan.

To those who have given instructions in fancy work allow me to express my thanks for useful hints enjoyed from time to time.

I would say to the ladies that make rick rack, if they would make three or four rows, or even a double center, they would find it much prettier than the single.

I have just been making some feather-edge braid work that is pronounced beautiful by all who have seen it. I may tell how sometime, if any one should desire to know.

Now, if any one could tell me how to destroy lice on an Artillery Plant, without injury to the plant, they would greatly oblige—Maud J.

Correspondence.

Defended.—In the Blade of December 21 "Henry Flint writes under the heading of "Secret Orders." Now I claim that the order of Odd Fellows is not a secret order, but an order with secrets. Almost any person in a town where there is a Lodge of Odd Fellows can tell you where they meet and when, and some of the names of the members belonging to it. Therefore it can't be called a secret order.

You say you would prefer being a school-house builder to being a zealous member of the Odd Fellows or Masons, trying to lasso or in any way catch the "intellectually weak" with a red or yellow-taped regalia. School houses are good enough in their place. But do the directors of a school sit by your bedside night after night if you are sick, or do they put their hands down into their pockets and pay the doctor's bills or fill the flour box? Not by any means. They are not there for that purpose, and you can take a berth in the County house, and if you have a wife and children are they cared for as they should be? I think not.

Odd Fellows, if they are "intellectually weak" when they are first caught, soon gain strength. You do not find Odd Fellows in your poor houses, but they can and do help to keep those who are unfortunate enough to have to go there, and I believe are as good "school-house builders" as their neighbors. You must be very ignorant of the workings of Odd Fellowship and very "intellectually strong" and hard as your name indicates.—Odd Fellow, LaSalle, Ills.

Differs from "Housekeeper."—I have just been reading the Blade of Dec. 21. I find that "Housekeeper" asks the question, with "Practical," "why should all girls learn to be housekeepers?" and then asks another question: "Why should not all men learn farming?" Now, I don't think that question has anything to do with the subject. It is a different thing altogether. I think it would be a queer world if all men were farmers. But that all women should know how to keep house, I think, is perfectly right and as it should be. I agree with "Anna," when she says "When an All-knowing Providence lays the duty of houskeeping upon a woman, no amount of distaste will excuse her from it." Still I don't deny that it might get monotonous doing the same thing over and over from one day's end to another. But I still think it a woman's place to know how to keep house. Then if she should be fortunate enough to marry a man who is rich enough to "keep her out of the kitchen," she will know if her house is kept properly or not.

I don't think riches essential to happiness. I believe where man and wife truly love each other, they could be happy anywhere, and the wife would take great pleasure in keeping house for the man she loved and would delight in having everything look nice and cozy, so that her husband would think home the most attractive place on earth for him. Of course money is well enough, and I know one cannot live on love. Still I believe that willing hands and a "level head" will anywhere secure the blessings of a home; I believe that temperance, frugality and strong trust in God will radiate and illuminate any home, however poor, and cause even a wilderness to "blossom as a rose."

Yes, I think a woman ought to know how to keep house, for that knowledge need not deter her from following another "trade" if she so desires. Then if the time ever comes when she will have to keep house, she will know how.

"Alfred," I guess you, with a little training, would make a pretty good sort of a fellow, but with all your other good accomplishments, do you know how to build a fire?—Bittersweet.

Agrees With "Anna."—In the Blade of December 21st, I noticed a letter from "Anna," which I liked very much. She manifests just the kind of spirit I admire. Not like a great many who, being professional house-keepers, because they cannot be anything else, make the assertion that all woman kind should devote their time to household work, and leave all literary work for the gentlemen. Such, I consider bigoted; they appear to me to be affected, to a very great extent, with jealousy. They know that a woman who has the ability to teach, is just that far ahead of those who cannot, but they do not like to acknowledge it.

There are a great many good house-keepers whose whole work lies in cooking, washing etc. They could not write an essay to save themselves, although complete mistresses of the culinary arts, and can make a shirt front fairly shine. Yet I never knew a teacher who could not do the same. In fact, I think the very best housekeepers are school-teachers, or if not teachers, scholars, altho they may have been attending school up to the time they were called upon to take charge of a home. They learn very quickly. This proves conclusively to my mind that as great an amount of brains is not needed for housekeeping as for literary work.

Now, do not misunderstand me. Of course I am aware of the fact that there are many good women in happy homes who had not the advantage of a good education. They were compelled by circumstances to limit their education to kitchen work. I have as much respect for such as any one, if they are of the right kind. But, I say, do not be so narrow-minded as to say that every one who does not just as you do is wrong. I am, like "Anna," an admirer of those who advocate right and justice, whether they be teachers, scholars, housekeepers, domestics, or anything else. But I must confess I would prefer the company of the intelligent. For myself, I am neither a teacher nor a housekeeper.—Emma.

What She Thinks.—I can't help being amused by the little debate between "Alfred" and the "Woman with the Good Husband." The list of accomplishments required of the young lady by "Alfred" before she is considered worthy of taking charge of his heart and home is appalling. But I say if he can converse in all the languages named it is perfectly natural he should expect her to answer him in the same, and it would be nice to have a different language for each day in the week, for variety is the spice of life. His opponent goes to the other extreme in speaking of the uneducated, unrefined young lady, who thoroly understands housekeeping. I don't think any one can be a good housekeeper, in every sense of the word, without being both intelligent and refined, for no matter what your work may be, the more intellect you bring to bear on it the more of a success it will be.

I would like to ask the opinion of the correspondents on a subject that I have often thought I would like to hear them express themselves on: Is it right for young ladies to play cards with young gentlemen, or attend card parties? I have been where a few friends were playing at a neighbor's house, or young ladies and gentlemen would want to play a game at a party, and would insist on my playing with them, but I have always refused because I couldn't play without my conscience hurting me. There seems to be something so fascinating about the different games that I know I would enjoy playing, but can't think it right. I know a good many nice young ladies play and think there is no harm in a social game. There may be no harm done in some cases, but some develop such a passion for playing that they can't stop there, and I would hate to think I had been the cause of any young man's ruin by playing with him or setting a bad example.—Ethel, Fulton, Mo.

We trust that "Ethel's" question will not call up the card-playing subject again, for little good can come out of the discussion. Each one must answer the question of right or wrong in these thing for herself. Some-one has said: "If you doubt don't do it," and perhaps that is good advice. Look into the matter yourself, and then decide upon your own course.—Ed.

Moonbeams.

BY SADIE E. OWEN.

Moonbeams cast their silver light,
Over land and over sea;
Making all the earth so bright,
Filling many hearts with glee.

Dance they on the Cottage wall,
Through the small square window-pane,
Then again in lordly Hall,
Where doth echo music's strain.

Then across the meadow low,
And beside the rippling rill,
Where a couple, wandering slow,
Listen to the Whip-poor-will.

Then far o'er the billowy deep,
See their silvery path so bright—
Who would wish to lose in sleep,
E'en one hour of Moonbeams' light.

Just a Word.—"A bad penny will return," so that is the reason I have come back to The Household after an absence of a year. But I had not forgotten it, and turn to that page the first thing after I get the Blade. I must say that the members are in a better mood than they were last Winter. "Beaumont" asked if it is necessary to be on the feet all the time while in the schoolroom. I should say not. It is the head and not the feet that should be brought into action. If you were teaching dancing-school it would be different. But as "tripping the fantastic toe" is not required to be taught in common school branches, sit down when you feel like it. Well, *tempus* keeps on *fugiting*, and I must stop and come again when I have time. So fare-thee-well for a season.—Bachelor Bert, Norwich, Pa.

Chit-Chat.—Some time ago some one in the Household said it didn't hurt girls to chop wood. Guess she never chopped wood as I have had to, left an orphan at 12 years, without any brothers. It wasn't very much fun to go out on a cold day and chop or saw, nor the kind of exercise I liked. It made me angry at you—a woman—to talk that way, shame on you.

Yes, "Ruth," it is the man's place to get up and make the fires, dress the baby too, if he has the time. Yes, "Timothy," I believe in the little ones being up to breakfast if old enough to eat anything. It makes a woman double work to get two breakfasts and the children are just as well off.

"Minerva," you must try and forget that voice and make some one else happy. I like your writing. If all young men would do as "Fred" has done, how much better it would be. So many want to commence where their fathers left off, and they do live in debt all their days just for the sake of putting on style. "Gyp," step in and let us see your hand. Do you know two lines of an old song:

"When young men go courting they flatter and lie,
And keep the girls up till they are fit for to die."

"Britomarte," don't you ever kiss a lady, if you think it spoils her so much. It would be a perfect shame to you. Don't even kiss your own wife. Maybe I made a mistake. Perhaps you are a girl. If so, don't let your husband kiss you. He will soon forget how. Adieu.—Martha, Clifton, Iowa.

In Defence.—I drop my broom this morning to say a few words in defence of Ingersoll—not that I think he needs it—to me he is above reproach, but I do not like to see people deceive themselves. Anyone who knows anything about Ingersoll must acknowledge him to be the friend and advocate of justice, truth and liberty, and certainly any man who is composed of such principles as those can not be so utterly depraved. We know also he is one of our best theologians and scholars, and his teachings demand our attention, besides he plainly tells us he may alter his belief—it is only what he thinks—he does not profess to know everything; he says he only believes so and so after studying the Bible from a reasonable standpoint.

For my part I do not think any sensible person believes everything found in the Bible. People say they believe just because they have been educated that way and are afraid to believe anything else; in short, "if the devil were dead there would be few to serve God." Now we know that God, if He can despise anything, despises such services as that. Why, we poor mortals would, much more God. Away with the man or woman who does what they think is right through fear of doing evil. We must do good because we are good if we would hope for a reward. Those are my humble opinions and I may change them some time, but I don't think I will.—Mary Simpson, Shootman, Carroll Co., Mo.

Love Eternal.—We are sown in corruption, we shall be raised incorruptible. It is possible "to be given in marriage" will not be an element required to complete our happiness hereafter.

Yes, I believe, like "Avalanche," that male and female were created for one another, the differences of their natures forming a complete whole, without which neither would be its perfect self. Love surely is a deeper, more holy sentiment than simply pure friendship. Truly we love our friends, yet we love ourselves a little better, while love—well, love knows no sacrifice. Love for one's children is pure, deep, unselfish and lasting. Yet, when we have recognized our affinity there is something which binds us a little more firmly.

I believe there exists an affinity for each and every one, but one real true one. In the beginning God created one helpmeet for Adam, and in all the universe there could not be found such another nature as the one created expressly for him. And in this conglomeration of races there is not one like another.

Still I believe in progression. That which seemed to us in our youth as one of sympathetic congenial nature to our own, might in maturer years prove the reverse, as our aspirations and sentiments might develop altogether in different directions, and out of this false conception in choosing arise the various difficulties of life, when, otherwise, either, with their true affinity, might have made a success of their life.

With our short sight and weaker faith, it is very hard for us to consider "He doeth all things well." Although this seeming perversity to us, it is a design by which the Allwise worketh unto the perfect end. I believe our lives to be guided by the hand of destiny. Love is all of life worth living. Love not only controls the destiny of man, but is a power by which the universe is governed. We are taught by word and precept—God is Love. Oh, life is to be pitied which has known no great love, for thro it we conceive a better sentiment for all creatures. If I could not enjoy the love of my life in the hereafter, it would not be heaven to me. I could wish the grave to be the end thereof.

I am pleased with the argument of "John C. Kastner," altho there is some diversity of opinion.

"Laliah Rookh," try to scatter the seeds of kindnesses. You can never know how much the weary, over-burdened mothers will appreciate them. Kind words and smiles are worlds of light to the heavy-hearted. What though they are far below you in station. The Savior ministered to the lowly. Perhaps there is an invalid within your radius—give them a drive—a song—a reading—your reward is sure.—Desiderio.

Likes Calico Best.—I want to endorse what "William" says about girls changing their calico dresses for finer ones, and I think the majority of young men are of the same opinion. A neat calico dress or big apron can be worn dusting, sweeping or cooking, and looks better in the parlor than half the fine silks and satins some young men think so essential to grace and attractiveness.

Of course there are some young men who will not agree with me in this, but I feel safe in saying that the majority of sensible ones think their young lady friends look prettier in plain, neat calico dresses or aprons, with the hair neatly braided and tied with a bit of ribbons] than with their fine silks, satins and laces, and with their hair crimped and frizzled so that one cannot look at such a one without wondering how much time was wasted and temper lost in "fixing up."

"Turn about is fair play," and I hope the ladies will respond with some valuable suggestions and criticisms that will interest the young men.

"Mary Durant" gives good advice with regard to school prizes. If teachers cannot interest their pupils in their studies without offering prizes, they had better quit teaching and start lotteries. The suggestions about written reviews and writing lessons are valuable.

Our wretched orthography is hard enough to master with the best methods, but if teachers would adopt the plan of having pupils write their lessons instead of spelling them orally they would learn much better and quicker. It would seem like a slow process at first, but they will learn more in one lesson in that way than in a dozen the old way. I write from experience and "know whereof I speak."

If there are any teachers among the readers of the Household, who have tried this method, I should like to hear from them.

Let us hear from "Kansas Rosebud" often, for her noble sentiments on the Temperance question are too good to be forgotten soon.

Is it not a useless waste of time and space to discuss the question of polygamy in The Household? It seems to me that any sound-minded person knows from the teachings of his better nature that such a thing is wrong, and why argue with one who has no argument!

Letters have already reached me and may hereafter be directed as below.—"Dreadful," Cottage Grove, Oregon.

Subject Recommended.—I was greatly impressed by the editorial in The Household, written some time ago, concerning the downward course taken by so many young ladies in the cities. I think those who dress extravagantly might learn a lesson from this. Any Christian lady should be willing to sacrifice useless things, at least when by indulging in them she is likely to cause a sister (though ever so weak) to fall. Let us remember, dear sisters, that we must give an account for all these evil influences which we are exercising over others, causing them to fall, while we are holding ourselves up as patterns of purity and innocence. But perhaps God will say, "Depart from me ye that work iniquity." He knows the heart, and will judge accordingly.

And this subject calls to mind another for which I have looked from time to time in the Household, "The home training of children." Why go on agitating reforms, reforming and still reforming, often with the loss of many precious lives, while another generation are forming the same evil habits? We seem to forget the old adage, an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, but some parents earnestly desire to train their children aright, who through ignorance make a sad failure. Would not the Household be a good place to learn something on this subject if the members would give their views and experience? We have had the school, marriage, divorce, lace, cooking and health pretty well discussed, now please contribute a few lines to this all important subject.—Humble.

Change of Subject.—Are all your lady members farmers' wives and daughters, "old maids" and misses? I have looked in vain for a music teacher among the ranks. If there are any such who are readers of the Household they do not make themselves known.

Some time ago some one inquired for a plan by which to keep tally of names of music pupils, dates, etc. I think no one has responded. It has seemed a simple task to me, but one in which there are no scientific principles, only pure originality. To commence it procure a common pass book, blank pages of course, draw a line thru the center of the page. Place the name of the pupil at the top, also date of commencement of term. Now begin with lesson one, placing date of that lesson directly opposite, continue down the entire space of the left of your line, using numerals to denote number of lessons, and so proceed until the term is finished. The date of each lesson is essential only as a means of reference. I have a long list of such terms, having considerable experience in teaching music.

I would like any of the readers of the Blade to recommend some town in which one could do well teaching music. I wish it simply for a change. I would like to go South or West, or would go into a family where there are several desirous of learning.

Young ladies, please leave the kissing and matrimonial departments for the bach's to run awhile, and let us discuss music, different modes of teaching, our tastes, whether classically disposed or otherwise. We won't take up only one little corner in the Household.—Hebe.

Inquiries.

I would like to know something of California, as I intend to settle there.—Inquirer.

I would like a cure for neuralgia. Where can I procure tissue paper, such as is used in making paper flowers?—L. E. B.

Can you give me some information about what part of California is best for a laboring man to go to, also the names of some of the leading papers of Colorado?—Simon Martin, Kahoka, Clark Co., Mo.

Is there any reader of the Household in Western Oregon or Washington Territory that would like to have a good steady man come and make his home with them, one that was willing to make himself generally useful? My object in going there is to get to a milder climate. My lungs are rather weak, but not diseased at all, and I thought the change might be a benefit to me, as the Winter s here in York State are hard on weak lungs.—Widower.

I hope "Ruth" will send those patterns of rose-leaf edgings for publication, which she spoke of in December 21, as I take quite an interest in the lace patterns. I would also like to know a process for making crackers.—X. Y.

Will some member please send me the Blade of November 30, as mine was not sent, or else it was misplaced in the mails?—Eli Truedell, Zahn's Mill, Cloud County, Kan.

Will some of the many knitters please send me a pattern for a knitted cap for a little boy of three; also, what color and what kind of wool to get? Also, what number silk to knit lace for neck and sleeves of dress?

Cannot some one tell what to make for presents for little boys and girls, when you have not much money to expend, either useful or ornamental?

If "White Pansy" will send me her address, I will send her directions for nice marble cake and roll jelly; also, newspaper holders.—Gallimaufry, Lincoln, N. T.

Will you please tell me how to make the molasses candy called taffy?—A Subscriber, Treetour, N. Y.

Will some one tell me how to make the eyebrows grow; how to remove pimples; clear the complexion? Please give me a recipe for celery salad.—A Constant Reader.

Please send a receipe for a cheap hair oil.—Cora White, Charlotte, Eaton Co., Mich.

What is the meaning of the 30th wedding anniversary as compared with other wedding anniversaries—silver, gold, etc?—Blade Reader.

Will you please inform me through the Household where I can buy a book, called the "Suavian Stories," by Theodore Tilton, and what would be the price of it?—Susan.

Will some member of the Household please give directions for crocheting a wreath in cross stitch on gentleman's scarf?—A Schoolgirl.

Will some one please furnish the address of a "Woman's Exchange" in some City? They were mentioned in a general way in the Blade about two months ago. I mean where women's work, plain or fancy, is taken and sold.—Mrs. Smith.

Will some member of the Household give a recipe for a silver wash for knives and forks. Or for a wash that will imitate silver?—Waite.

Will you please announce through the Household Department of the Blade that I have a great many numbers of the *Christian Union*, which I have been taking for the past year, and if anybody would like to have them, and will pay postage on them I will send them. Some of them have sermons in and would be very nice for those who cannot get to Church. Below I give my full address, and would ask some of the readers of the Blade between 20 and 25 years of age to write me a letter.—Laura E. Johnson, Blairsville, Indiana Co., Pa.

I would like to get the address of some one in Kansas who raises Egyptian rice corn, as I wish to get some seed. I will send any one a package of the mammoth Russian sunflower seed if they will send stamp. I planted a few seeds in my potato patch last Spring and raised heads that measured from 10 to 17½ inches across the seeds and from 16 to 23 inches across the flowers. I would like to correspond with some one who is engaged in the silk culture.—E. E. Kennicott.

Will some one tell me if the fine silk material that millers use for bolting flour is used for anything else except bolting? Please tell what nice things can be made from it.—Mattie Kent, Traverse City, Mich.

I wish you would please say to the lady that has the Centennial quilt pattern that I wish she would send her name and address to me on a postal card.—Mrs. Joseph Kerr, Hobart, Delaware Co., N. Y.

I am now a confirmed invalid, confined to my bed all the time. My disease is consumption. What I want to know is, can some one send me a book or anything containing directions how to cook for the sick? Wont some one please send me old numbers of Arthur's Home Magazine, no matter how old, or Ballou's or the Ladies' Repository? I will pay postage. Any papers that are not light love stories would be just as acceptable.—Theadora.

Our correspondent should send an address if she desires papers, etc. It was doubtless a mistake which she must rectify as soon as possible, if her request is to do her any good.—Ed.

Answers to Inquiries.

I have just been reading in my paper "Bonny Well's" inquiries in regard to Nebraska. I would say in reply that I live in the now unorganized territory. The country is very new but is setling up fast and developing in proportion. All that are willing to work are doing well. There is plenty of Government land here yet on the Sioux City & Pacific Railroad.—B. F. Pettyjohn.

I want to thank "F. H. P. Eskridge" for telling us of the easy way to wash clothes. That is boiling before rubbing them. I had faith to try it and find it a very easy way. It saves both time and labor, and the clothes look as well as anybody's.—Mrs. B. Smith, Frankfort, Mich.

The articles in the Blade upon "Silk Culture," which have appeared from time to time, appear to have aroused general interest, judging from the number of inquiries in regard to it that come pouring in upon us. It is impossible to answer each one separately by postal. Last week we gave the address of three Associations which are repeated here: Boys' Silk Culture Association, 700 North Eight street, Philadelphia; Womans' Silk Culture Association, Philadelphia; Mississippi Valley Silk Culture Association, Holden, Johnson Co., Miss.

We wish our correspondents would take a little more trouble about answering the inquiries in the Household. Every week stacks of questions are sent in to us, which we are positive there are many members who are intelligent enough to answer. It is impossible for us to take the time to look up many of the matters which pertain to some special work such as farming, besides the object of these columns of "Inquiries" and "Answers" is for the mutual instruction of the members of the Household.—Ed.

L. S. Barker has given a mistaken reference to Rollins' History of Socrates and his ill-tempered wife. It is Vol. 1, page 353. Vol. 2, page 304, tells of Marcellus besieging Syracuse, according to my books.

A veritable hell, indeed, 'twould be for some were their lives to be reproduced in the hereafter. But oh! we shall know and claim our own; then 'twere heaven indeed.

Fearing I may have labored under a mistake in supposing all who were interested in the Household might become members, I wish to be informed as to correctness, or if only a favored few are welcome. The object I presumed to be a mutual advancement and instruction of ourselves and others. I would like you to answer, through the Household, for my own instruction as well as that of others.—L.

You are not mistaken, and we are glad you asked the question. The Blade has well nigh to 100,000 subscribers, which represent nearly if not quite a half million readers. Now, if one out of a thousand concluded to address the Household in a week, or even one in 10,000, you can see what a mass of matter would reach us. In fact, our desk is now, as always, piled with communications upon different subjects, and all that in our judgment is proper to use, will be as soon as possible. We are glad to receive all that come, for they show the interest of the members, and we mean to slight no one, but our space is limited, and our friends must pardon delay, and perhaps non-appearance for that sometimes it is impossible to avoid.—Ed.

Recipes.

Graham Bread.—Set the sponge as for white bread, and in the morning add some warm water, sufficient to make 4 or 5 loaves; then a heaping tablesppoonful of salt and a cup of brown sugar, or ½ teacupful of good molasses will do as well. Now take a strong spoon and stir in Graham flour till you have a stiff sponge, or, I will say, stir in all the flour you can; then set by the stove to rise. When light knead into loaves. Let rise again and bake about 1 hour. Knead as little as possible. Everybody pronounces this the best they ever ate.

In the recipe for cheap cookies in the Household of December 7 there was a slight mistake. It was 1 teaspoonful instead of ½ teaspoonful.

A Nice Way to Cook Prunes.—Cook about 1 hour, put on the stove in the same water and cook 15 or 20 minutes, then sweeten and cook a little longer. Make a little thickening of a teaspoonful of flour and a little water, and stir into your prunes. Cook a little more and remove from the stove. They are much nicer than the common way. Prune pie is very nice. Cook prunes and seed them and put into your crust, and sweeten a little more and put your top on and bake.—Eda.

A Prune Pudding.—Heat a little more than a pint of sweet milk to the boiling point, then stir in gradually a little cold milk in which you have rubbed smooth a heaping tablespoonful of corn-starch; add sugar to suit your taste; three well-beaten eggs, about a teaspoonful of butter, and a little grated nutmeg. Let this come to a boil, then pour it in a buttered pudding dish, first adding a cupful of stewed prunes with the stones taken out. Bake for from 15 to 20 minutes, according to the state of the oven. Serve with or without sauce. A little cream improves it if poured over it when placed in saucers.—L.

To Cure Stiff Neck.—Put a piece of flannel around your neck, and iron it with a flat-iron as warm as you can bear it. My brother had a stiff neck for some time, and paid a doctor $1 for the above recipe. We have used it for rheumatism since with good results. Give it a trial.—W. S. Hege, Bursheba Springs, Tenn.

For Chapped Hands.—Having seen many remedies for chapped or cracked hands, and none that I have found reliable, I send the following which I have never known to fail: Wash hands clean in warm water with castile soap, or some good soap, but castile preferable. Then hold hands in the smoke of burning wood for a short time. If that does not complete a cure take corn meal, burn it, and hold hands in the smoke.—A. G.

"I OBJECT."

The Usual Squabble in the Star Route Case.

Washington, Jan. 10.—Geo. M. Sweeney, Clerk in the Contract office, was called in the star route case to identify official papers. The usual squabble ensued. The Court, exasperated by the efforts of counsel to argue the question, peremptorily refused to hear them. He exclaimed: "I have never seen the liberty of speech abused as it has been in this case. Everything, even the smallest pin-head, gives rise to argument, and as often as that pin-head rises it is argued. We shall none of us survive this trial. I cannot open my mouth that there is not an objection."

Within 15 minutes Bliss began reading a letter.

"I object," said Ingersoll.

"Oh, well," answered the Court resignedly.

"It's all right," exclaimed Ingersoll, "I don't want to argue, just want to keep my hand in." [Laughter.]

A long discussion followed the attempt to put in evidence the written protest from postmasters against the continuance of service on the route under consideration and they were finally ruled out. Wilson demanded a subpoena against Bliss to compel him to produce a petition connected with the route. Bliss said the gentleman did not speak the truth when he said the petition was made a basis for an order.

Wilson—"Your honor, I have too much respect for the Court and myself to reply to that remark."

Bliss—"I've sat here day after day and had you accuse me of suppressing evidence."

Wilson attempted to reply, but the Court said: "Judge Wilson, you are sick. You should spare yourself these disagreeable things."

Gov. Cullom Nominated for United States Senator.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 11.—The House to-day adopted a resolution declaring any one ineligible for United States Senator who is elected while an officer of the State. The resolution is intended to bar Gov. Cullom. The vote stood 80 to 65.

The regular joint caucus of the Legislature to-night nominated Gov. Shelby M. Cullom for United States Senator on the fifth ballot. On the first ballot Cullom had 44 votes; Ex-Gov. Oglesby, 29; Gen. Green B. Raum, 22; Gen. I. J. Henderson, 9; Gen. John I. Rincker, 2; Congressman Lee Payson, 1. On the fourth ballot Cullom had 51; Oglesby, 31; Raum, 15; Henderson, 9; Payson, 1. At an early stage of the fifth ballot Cullom's vote ran up to 56, one more than a majority, when the caucus began to turn to him, and the vote was made unanimous.

The Garfield Statue.

Columbus, Jan. 12.—The work for the Garfield statue, to be placed in the hall of the old house at Washington, and for which the Legislature appropriated $10,000 last winter, was last night awarded Carl Henry Niechaus, of Cincinnati. The statue is to be a military figure, full size, and to be completed in six months.

Windom Nominated.

St. Paul, Jan. 11.—The Republican Senatorial caucus to-night nominated Wm. Windom. Fifty Republicans stayed out of the caucus. Windom's friends claim 12 more will vote for him in the Legislature, making 73 votes. It will take 76 to elect.

—Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" is everywhere acknowledged to be the standard remedy for female complaints and weakness. It is sold by druggists.

A Hero of Three Tales.

Mr. W. T. Clark, a resident of Philadelphia, has in the past eight years come into the possession of three fortunes without any effort. He remarked to a reporter: "You see I have known a great many people who have drawn large amounts from the Louisiana State Lottery, and knowing that its dealings were always fair, I concluded to try my hand. In the Centennial year I purchased a ticket, and that drew $5,000, which was paid to me in due season. I bought tickets in the drawings after this, and in one year from my first strike I drew $300. I sent $2 to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La., for the two-fifths of a whole ticket in the last November drawing, it being No. 83,719, and drew $4,000, which was two-fifths of the capital prize of $10,000. The agent of the Adams Express Company paid the full amount. This makes $9,300 from my investments in the Louisiana State Lottery, and I shall continue to invest."—From the Philadelphia Record, Dec. 8.

Our Young Folks.

SONG OF THE CHRISTMAS STOCKINGS.

Six merry stockings in the firelight,
Hanging by the chimney snug and tight!
Jolly, jolly red,
That belongs to Ted;
Daintiest blue,
That belongs to Sue;
Old brown fellow
Hanging long,
That belongs to Joe,
Big and strong;
Little, wee, pink mite
Covers Baby's toes—
Won't she pull it open
With funny little crows!
Sober, dark gray,
Quiet little mouse,
That belongs to Sybil
Of all the house;
One stocking left,
Whose should it be?
Why, that I'm sure
Must belong to me!
Well, so they hang, packed to the brim,
Swing, swing, swing, in the firelight dim.

'Twas the middle of the night,
Open flew my eyes;
I started up in bed,
And stared in surprise;
I rubbed my eyes, I rubbed my ears,
I saw the stockings swing, I heard the stockings sing:
Out in the firelight
Merry and bright,
Snug and tight,
Six were swinging,
Six were singing,
Like everything!

And the red, and the blue, and the brown, and the gray,
And the pink one, and mine, had it all their own way,
And no one could stop them—because, don't you see,
Nobody heard 'em—but just poor me!
"All day we carry toes,
To-night we carry candy;
Christmas comes once a year
Very nice and handy.
Run, run, race all day,
Mother mends us after play,
We don't care, if life is gay,
Sing and swing away, away!"

"Boots and little tired shoes,
We kick 'em off in glee;
It's fun to hang up here
And Santa Claus to see.
Run, run, race all day,
Mother mends us after play,
We don't care, if life is gay,
Sing and swing, away, away!"

"To-morrow down we come,
The sweet things tumble out,
Then carrying toes again
We'll have to trot about.
Run, run, race all day,
Mother'll mend us after play,
We don't care, we'll swing so gay
While we can—away, away!"

"Cock-a-doo-dle-doo-oo-oo-o!!"
Somebody's barn
Broke short off
The stocking yarn!
Hushed was each soft voice,
Broken the thread;
While I tumbled out
Of my bed:
"Come Joe, come Sue, come Sybil and Ted!
It's morning! it's morning!—it's bright overhead!
And the cock has crowed—it's real daylight.
So here goes
For the stocking toes!
You'll sing no more, old fellows, to-night!"

—*Margaret Sidney, in January Awake.*

WHALE-HUNTERS OF JAPAN.

The whale fishery of Japan is carried on as a regular business on both coasts of the country; but more men are employed, and the catch of whales is larger, off the eastern coast, especially off Kii province.

The fishermen of the little Town of Koza have a look-out tower perched upon the rocks, far up on the hill-side. A sentinel is kept constantly watching for the spouting *kujiri* ("number one fish"), as the natives call the whale. Long boats, holding from four to 10 men, are kept ready launched. These hardy fellows row with tremendous energy, as if in a prize race. If the whales are numerous, the men wait in their boats, with sculls on their pins and straps ready to slip on at a moment's notice, all in order to put out to sea. A gay flag with a curious device floats at each stern. The whalemen are divided into scullers, netters and harpooners, or grapling-iron men. Japanese never row, but scull with curiously bent long sweeps, which swing on a half-round knob set into a pivot, the handle end being usually strapped at the proper hight. The driver on each flag is different, and spears, nets, and grapling-irons are marked, so that the most skillful get proper credit for their courage, sure aim, and celerity.

The boatmen are lightly clad in short, sleeveless cotton jackets, with leggings, like greaves, reaching from knee to ankle. Around their waists are kilts made of coarse rice-straw. The nets, which are about 20 feet square, with meshes three feet wide, are made of tough sea-grass rope, two inches thick.

Twenty or 30 of these nets are provided, and then lightly tied together, so as to make one huge net, from 400 to 600 feet long. As soon as the signal from the tower is given, the boats put out, two by two, each pair of the larger boats having the net tackle, and all armed with darts and spears. Rowing in front of the weale, the net is dropped in his path. If skillfully done, the huge fish runs his nose or jaw into a mesh. He at once dives, and tries to shake off the net. This he cannot do, for the square in which he is entangled immediately breaks off from the rest, which is hauled on board, ready for another drop. Should this also be successful, the game is soon up with the whale. Usually, the more he flounders, the more tightly his terrible collars hold him, entangling his fins and quickly exhausting his strength. No sooner does he rise for breath than the rowers dash close to him, giving the harpooners an opportunity to hurl their darts at his big body, until he looks like an exaggerated pin-cushion. As his struggles become weaker, the grappling-irons are thrown on and the boats tow the carcass near shore.

To land their prize, the successful hunters lash about it stout straw ropes, and attach to them a cable, winding the other end around a windlass set up on the beach. Then, with gay and lively songs, they haul the enormous mass ashore.

The whale is now cut up into chunks. Its tidbits go on the fisherman's gridiron, or are pickled, boiled, roasted or fried.—*St. Nicholas*

THE DISCOVERY OF THE MAMMOTH.

The banks of that great Northern Siberian River, the Lena, are quite peculiar. Those on the western side are generally low and marshy, while those on the eastern are often from 60 to 100 feet in hight. In the extreme north, this high elevation is cut into numerous pyramidal-shaped mounds, which are formed of layers of earth and ice—sometimes a clear stratum of the latter many feet in thickness.

It was before such a mound that a fisherman stopped, dumb with astonishment, one Spring morning, many years ago. About 30 feet above him, half-way up the face of the mound, appeared the section of a great ice-layer, from which the water was flowing in numberless streams; while protruding from it, and partly hanging over, was an animal of such large proportions that the simple fisherman could hardly believe his eyes. Two gigantic horns or tusks were visible, and a great woolly body was faintly outlined in the blue, icy mass. In the Fall, he related the story to his comrades up the river, and in the ensuing Spring, with a party of his fellow fishermen, he again visited the spot. A year had worked wonders. The great mass had thawed out sufficiently to show its nature, and on closer inspection proved to be a well-preserved specimen of one of those gigantic extinct hairy elephants that roamed over the northern parts of Europe and America in the earlier ages of the world. The body was still too firmly attached and frozen to permit of removal. For four successive years the fishermen visited it, until finally, in March, 1804, five years after its original discovery, it broke away from its icy bed and came thundering down upon the sands below. The discoverers first detached the tusks, that were nine feet six inches in length, and together weighed 360 pounds. The hide, covered with wool and hair, was more than 30 men could lift. Part of this, with the tusks, were taken to Jakutsk and sold for 50 roubles, while the rest of the animal was left where it fell, and cut up at various times by the Jakoutes, who fed their dogs with its flesh. A strange feast this, truly—meat that had been frozen solid in the ice-house of Nature perhaps 50,000 years, more or less; but so well was it preserved that, when the brain was afterward compared with a recently killed animal, no difference in the tissues could be detected.

Two years after the animal had fallen from the cliff, the news reached St. Petersburg, and the Museum of Natural History sent a scientist to secure the specimen and purchase it for the Emperor. He found the massive skeleton entire, with the exception of one fore leg. The tusks were repurchased at Jakutsk, and the great frame was taken to St. Petersburg and there mounted.

LITTLE BEPPO.

A dull, leaden sky. All day the snow-flakes have steadily fallen, and now, as night approaches, not a vestige of the frozen earth remains. Beppo walks wearily along, his beloved guitar held closely under his arm. He sees the lights lit in happy homes; he sees the children, with their faces pressed against the panes, watching with delight the fall of the flakes, for to-morrow will be Christmas and the snow will aid Kriss Kringle in his visit; and a sad smile lights up his dark face, for the snow that brings happiness to them brings him deepest sorrow.

As the little wanderer strolls on, he thinks of that land of mellow sunshine far over the sea, and of the happy home *he* had before his parents died; and, in contrast to this, he thinks of the home he has now, and of the wicked *padrone* who took him from his cherished country.

These last thoughts arouse him to a sense of business, and, clinking the few pennies in his pockets, he takes up his position at the entrance of a theater which is ablaze with light. Then, blowing his breath upon his stiff, cold finers, he plays a few wild, sweet notes upon his instrument—a prelude to "Home, Sweet Home." He watches the gayly attired people pass into the warm building, but none seem to notice the little figure shrinking in the shadow. None save the gruff, burly policeman who roughly grasps his shoulder and says: "Come, young un, move along now!"

And Bebbo, utterly disheartened, moves on. It has been a poor day for business; he does not dare to go home with the few pennies he has earned; and now the stern mandate of the officer has cut off his last chance of getting more.

He pauses under a gas-lamp, and, by its flickering rays, he counts his pennies over. Just 10—enough for coffee and rolls; and he crosses over to a little restaurant, and is soon indulging in a bit of extravagance. Supper over, he plans where shall sleep.

He remembers a box filled with straw which he has seen in his wanderings. He wends his way toward it, and, when 10 strikes from the tall church-tower near by, Beppo is calmly asleep, his guitar pressed tenderly upon his breast.

* * * * *

Twelve o'clock. As the last stroke reels out upon the frosty air, Beppo awakes from a troubled dream. His sharp ear catches the sound of voices, and he remains almost breathless.

"How are you going to work the 'job?'" says some one in a hoarse whisper.

"It's as easy as rolling off a log," replies his companion. "The girl leaves the kitchen window unlatched, and we're in the house as nice as you please. Have you brought all the tools?"

"All in this bag," rejoins the first, and Beppo, wide awake now, hears something jingle.

"Then, ho for old Howland's silver!" chuckles the second, and the two move off.

Beppo hears their footsteps die away. He comprehends it all,—that there is to be a robbery,—and wonders how he can prevent it. The name Howland he has heard before, and he knows that he may be the means of saving much.

He arises from his cramped position, and, stretching himself, reaches for his guitar. Then, shivering as the piercing winds strike through his tattered clothing, he glides swiftly down the street—on until the bright light of a police-station greets his vision.

In broken sentences, he tells his story to the Sergeant in charge, and the latter at once sends two officers out to investigate the matter.

Beppo knows that he has done his duty—he can do no more. Unnoticed, he steals out into the dark street. Two or three blocks passed, a strange feeling comes over him. The snow falls so fast that he can scarcely see before him. Sick and dizzy, he gropes his way up the steps of a private residence and falls fainting in the doorway.

* * * * *

The *Herald*, two days after, contained among its advertisements the following:

IF THE LAD WHO GAVE THE VALUABLE information that led to the frustration of designs upon a Fifth avenue house will send his address to A—— H——, Herald office, he will hear of something to his advantage.

And the following in its local department:

FROZEN TO DEATH.

Yesterday morning, while Mr. John Smith, of Blank street, was searching for his paper in the door-way, his attention was drawn to a little figure half-covered by the snow. A guitar was tightly clasped in his hands. A doctor was immediately summoned and stimulants were given, but to no avail. The poor little fellow was quite dead. He was subsequently identified as Beppo, who, with his instrument, was quite well known among people of the lower district.—*St. Nicholas.*

GEN. LONGSTREET

Comes to the Defense of Fitz John Porter—How Lee's Orders Were Disobeyed.

Washington, Jan. 10.—Gen. Longstreet, by request of the National Republican, sends that paper a letter addressed to Gen. U. S. Grant, in which he says: "It occurs to me that an account of the parallel circumstances passing in the Army of Northern Virginia before and during the second Manassas to those leading to the Fitz John Porter trial, may be a proper sequel to your recently published paper referring to his case. It is but just, however, to admit that the argument of those who hold to the finding of the court-martial is, from their strictly military standpoint, conclusive, but they seem to ignore a well-recognized custom of war that superior officers are not confined to the rule that holds an army as a grand machine, limited under all circumstances to the letter of the orders of its chief, but are expected and required to exercise their own discretion when not in his immediate presence. No doubt cases have occurred in your experience where officers were as deserving of reproof for failing to exercise such discretion as for failing to obey orders."

He then details the story of his movements on the 29th and 30th of August, showing that he did not follow implicitly the orders of Gen. Lee on the 29th, and that on the 30th, when ordered to reinforce Jackson, he disobeyed, using his own discretion, based on personal observation of the situation. His judgment brought success where obedience to Gen. Lee would certainly have brought failure.

He then continues: "As you state, it was not possible for Porter to attack under the 4:30 order, failure to do which was allowed to be his high crime. If we may suppose that he received the order at 4:30 and had attacked, he would have given us the opportunity that we were so earnestly seeking all that day, and in the disjointed condition of the army on that day the result might have been more serious than that of the next day, the 30th. Now, if we suppose that my attack on the afternoon of the 30th had failed, we shall see that the evidence against me would have been stronger than that against Porter. Yet in an earnest desire to meet the orders of my chief, I felt that it would be more culpable to execute than disobey them. As we were successful, there was no room to question. If, in the exercise of discretion, one becomes the direct cause of failure, he should only be adjudged as failing in generalship. If the intention is to bring discomfiture on the arms, it is criminal. Soon after this campaign I was promoted and assigned as senior Lieutenant General of the Confederate army."

Bogus Railroad Tickets.

Kansas City, Jan. 9.—Yesterday a stranger presented for sale at Montville's ticket office, a package of 100 tickets purporting to be issued by the Wabash Road and good from Kansas City to Chicago. The tickets were found to be counterfeits. The young man was arrested, but proved his innocence. He had purchased the tickets on a speculation. About $5,000 worth of these bogus tickets have been palmed off on Kansas City scalpers and ticket agents. Mr. Welch, the Missouri Pacific agent at the Blossom house, loses $1,600. He is now in St. Louis trying to follow up the counterfeiters. Daughty, the ticket agent, loses $800, and the Strevers $825. Many other scalpers are stuck for various amounts. The tickets are well printed. The counterfeiters have not been captured as yet.

Suit Against a Railroad.

Little Rock, Jan. 12.—Thomas C. McKittrick to-day sued the Arkansas & Midland Railroad for $1,300,000 worth of bonds issued when S. W. Dorsey was President. The suit is brought because of the late decision by the United States Circuit Court in the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad case. Nearly all the bonds are held in England and Holland.

THE GREAT
GERMAN REMEDY
FOR PAIN.
CURES
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica,
Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache,
Sore Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises,
Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites,
AND ALL OTHER BODILY PAINS AND ACHES.
Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cents a bottle. Directions in 11 Languages.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO.
(Successors to A. VOGELER & CO.) Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

The Farm.

In this department we cordially invite questions, answers, and also short communications on agricultural topics, brief crop reports, etc., etc. Communications should be written legibly and on one side of the paper only, and never on the same sheet with subscription letters. The full name and address should in all cases accompany the communication.

Chicken Chat.

To the Editor of the Blade Farm.

OATS FOR LAYING HENS.—Having only a few acres of oats last season, I mowed it and stacked it near the stable where the chickens had free access, and during the time it lasted it was astonishing the amount they laid. I almost believed sometimes that they laid twice the same day. I think one peck of oats and the same quantity of shelled corn, and, if obtainable, one quart of hulled buckwheat, and you have a good ration for 50 or 60 laying hens a day, and will well pay for the outlay in the increased number of eggs. Have a dry, warm place in Winter, with plenty of light, and keep it clean. Always have a supply of coarse sand and ashes in easy reach, and your fowls will always have clean feet.

A patch of green rye or wheat is good for fowls in the Winter time, or if in town where room don't admit, give table scraps with like results. I have tried the Light Brahmas and Buff Cochins and think them too large for ordinary use, but for market they are superior to small ones. For chicken cholera I have used cayenne pepper and common soda with success. I find that those that howl that poultry don't pay can consume the most eggs on Easter Sunday (if they have them). With proper care and attention poultry certainly pays a good remuneration for the investment and adds to the family larder.

Would like to correspond with a reliable party that breeds pure bred Black Spanish.—PAUL HEISE, Harper, Harper Co., Kan.

Information Wanted.

SIR: I am a reader of the BLADE, and would like to hear something about making creamery butter. Would some kind reader inform me about creamery business, as I intend to start a creamery? How many pounds of milk it takes to make one of butter, and how many cows it takes to make it pay? Will the cream have to be gathered every day?—SANTA CLAUS.

I wish to ask through the columns of your paper if there is any cure for scab on sheep, and if so, will some one oblige me by sending me a recipe.—JOSEPH LOW, Woodbury, Gloucester County, N. J.

Can any of the BLADE readers tell me what will cure the heaves, of short standing, in horses?—INQUIRER.

Will some reader of the BLADE give cause and cure of sheep pulling out each other's wool and eating it?—"B," Livingston Co., Mich.

Will some one please give a remedy for sore shoulders in horses, and how to keep them from getting sore? Will some of the readers please answer through the BLADE?—READER.

I have a disease among my sheep that I will try to describe, so that you or some reader of the BLADE can tell me what it is and give remedy. At night the sheep are well, to all appearance; in the morning they froth at the mouth, are badly swelled about the nose, face and throat, and they die before night. Cutting the skin about the face and throat I found it full of very offensive yellow pus, and under the skin on the neck and face parts it looked as if it had been bruised to a jelly before death and turned black.—C. C. BOYD, Andover, Alleghany County, N. Y.

I would like information from some one who has tested the matter thoroughly as to the relative merits for seed of small-sized potatos, or seeds cut from large ones. In other words, are small potatos considered as good as cuttings from large ones of the same variety, all other things considered?—C. E. H., Cass City, Mich.

Can you or some reader of the BLADE tell me where I can get the pure breed chickens in Pennsylvania or New York?—JAMES FELLOW, Millerstown, Perry County, Penn.

Will some one of the BLADE readers inform me where and at what price I can get Brown Leghorn Chickens? I want to get them as near as possible.—JOHN LOCK, Baldwin, Jackson County, Ia.

Spare the Trees.

T. S., Wayne County, Mich., writes a postal to the BLADE on this subject, and requests that a more general planting of trees be done. He also suggests that signs be put up on the roads with the words, "Spare the forests, and plant trees." From the tone of the postal, T. S. is evidently an enthusiast in this matter.

Ventilation of Stables.

Various suggestions regarding this all important matter are being made in agricultural and other journals, reminding the writer of a careful study of the subject that was forced upon him two years ago. That Winter was very severe, and frost and snow hermetically sealed all the crevices of his cattle barns, so that little air was admitted unless a door or window was opened, and this was at the risk of violent and dangerous drafts, accompanied by sudden and extreme change of temperature. In Midwinter the hair on the cattle became dead, and was rapidly carded off, very much to their disfiguration. This was very truly attributed to bad air, which, after considerable study, was completely changed by a very simple and inexpensive arrangement. A ventilator from a warm stable can remove foul air as fast as fresh air is supplied, so when the ordinary vertical air box is made, the remedy is reduced to the simple question of so admitting fresh air as to introduce it freely to all parts of the stable without making a current.

This was done by the expedient of a box the entire length of the cattle stalls (70 feet), about one foot square inside, made of common lumber. This opened to the outside air in two places; at each a wooden damper was put in to regulate the supply. The bottom of this box was pierced with 3,000 one-half inch holes, through which air passed readily, but with no effect of draft or chill. The cattle in this stable stood with their heads facing a central alley, and the box was over this, hung to the ceiling, so as the cool air was showered down, the animals had it to breathe before it passed under or behind them. As soon as this was in operation a marked change was apparent. The cattle freshened up, and in a few days new hair came where the old had worn off, and never since has there been any sign of dead hair upon them in Winter. This free income of pure air, drawn high above the surface of the ground, coupled with the use of dry earth as an absorbent, has so purified these stables that after a long stay in them, no perceptible odor affects clothing. Indeed, no stable smell remains, while no evil effects result from a constant change of air when introduced as specified.

Fresh air is the vital element of health, and on the hills of our dairy counties the supply from November to May is ordinarily ample for all demands; it is, up to the present writing, not controlled by any combinations, or likely to be locked up by a ring, but in many and many a stable (and house as well,) it is as carefully economized as if there was a risk of using it all up with no chance of getting any more. A cow cannot give wholesome milk without pure air, as well as pure water, but thousands get little of either on farms where free winds blow, and bright springs bubble, simple because no thought is given to ventilation, and it is easier to let the herd drink from a yard pool than to conduct water to them.—Cor. *Country Gentleman.*

Poultry on a Large Scale.

There many persons of moderate means who have had, perhaps, some little experience with breeding poultry, and who get to wondering if it will pay to breed poultry on a large scale—whether it will pay to embark in the breeding of poultry for market purposes as a business, and if it is good policy to give up a fair-paying clerkship to engage in it. Such questions are very difficult to determine to the satisfaction of all persons concerned, for much more really depends on the *person* than on the *business* in nearly every department of human industry, and where one person may make a success of any undertaking another may fail, though having started with equally as good chances of success.

Poultry, to be successful on a large scale, must be kept in small colonies of about 50 birds in each, for many more than that number in a single house is apt to cause sickness or disease, ere long, amongst them. Small flocks like that can be given better attention than larger ones, and the first approach of disorder can be seen readily and promptly checked, while there is less danger of great loss when thus kept in small flocks, as the trouble can usually be confined to the flock in which it started, by proper and prompt sanitary measures. When the breeder is not too far away from large retail markets, and especially where the breeder can market them himself, thus saving commission, freight and loss, it pays best to breed and keep poultry for the eggs they produce, as eggs known to be strictly fresh are always in good demand at quite an increase in price over that received for the ordinary "store" eggs. Such breeds as the White and Brown Leghorns and birds bred from them, either pure-bred or cross-bred or grade, as a basis, are first-class egg-producers, while a game cock is also valuable to breed to good common hens, producing, as a rule, vigorous, active pullets which are invariably good layers. Those who wish to raise poultry principally for the flesh should raise the Light Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks, Dark Brahmas or some of the Cochin breeds, the first two named, however, being general favorites in this respect, and also combining with it good laying qualities under favorable circumstances.

Those who cannot or will not give the poultry regular or constant attention, shelter them properly, supply proper food in liberal quantities and at frequent and regular intervals, and pay a strict attention to cleanliness and thoroness in all the details of the management, need not expect even to succeed, not to even consider the question of loss or profits, for success and profit here means work, work, work.—*Poultry Monthly.*

Parasites in Sheep.

Dr. N. S. Townshend, of the Ohio State University, has the following in a recent number of the *Shepherds' National Journal:*

The parasite found in the lungs of sheep is known to zoologists as Strongylus bronchialis, Strongylus filaria, Filaria bronchialis, etc. It belongs to the class of nematoid, or threadlike worms. When full grown the males are about two inches in length, and the females three or four inches. In the Spring the females are found full of ova, and the young worms within the egg appear sufficiently developed to maintain an independent existence. Unfortunately the complete natural history of the parasite is not understood. That in another stage of its life it infests some other animal or insect, or is to be found in the earth or in the water, or upon herbage, is considered probably though in none of these situations has it yet been recognized. Strongyli are found in most of our domestic animals. Calves suffer as much, or even more, from their attacks, than sheep. Colts, pigs, goats, deer, dogs and rabbits have all been found infested by them.

Since the latter part of the last century it has been known that the disease in poultry, called gapes, depended on threadworms in the windpipe. Quails, meadow larks and many other birds are similarly affected, and even fish have been found infested with strongyli. Insects, such as crickets, grasshoppers and caterpillars, are preyed upon by parasitic nematoid worms. The Gordius aquaticus, or hair-snake, is supposed to pass one stage of its existence as a parasite within the bodies of the insects just named; another portion of its life it lives in mud or in water. Whether the changes of strongyli are similar to those of gordii, remains to be proved. If farmers were more frequently good naturalists, their peculiar opportunities for observation would enable them to solve many of these mysteries. In Great Britain and on the continent of Europe the idea prevails that the ova, or strongyli, are taken with food and drink in Summer and Autumn, and that sheep, feeding on wet, springy or overflowed lands, are more liable to be affected with these parasites. Until the changes of the worm are better understood it will be impossible for farmers to devise effective measures for the protection of their flocks from its ravages.

The proper treatment for sheep suffering from this affection should have regard to two points: First, to support the strength of the sheep; and second, to expel the parasites. To sustain the strength and vitality of the affected sheep is very important, and for this purpose the most generous feed is better than medicine. To expel the worms, fumigation in a close room has been employed; the sheep is compelled for several minutes to inhale the fumes of tar, burning sulphur, tobacco, or chlorine gas. This method is said to secure the expulsion of the worms in large quantities. A more convenient and equally effective treatment consists in the frequent administration of small doses of turpentine. This article, given in large doses, passes off by the bowels or the kidneys, and is not as effectual to remove lung worms as when administered in small and repeated doses, that will be eliminated by the respiratory apparatus, and so come directly in contact with the worms. Oil, or spirits of turpentine, as the article is usually called, is probably the best anthelmintic known, but it should be used with circumspection. If administered by force and in the pure state, a few drops passing into the windpipe may occasion serious trouble; it is therefore better that it should be diluted with whisky, which converts it into an essence, or with linseed oil, which partly conceals its extreme pungency, and renders it less irritating to the throat. To remove lung worms from sheep, the dose of turpentine should never exceed a teaspoonful, and less will answer equally as well if given daily for a week or more. A convenient form for the administration of turpentine to lambs, is to mix an ounce of the oil with a half pint of whisky, shake them together thoroly, and give a teaspoonful once a day so long as necessary.

Winter-Laying Fowls.

Eggs usually are scarce and high during the Winter months, and a flock of fowls which are constant layers is the great desideratum. Many breeders have supposed that they have reached perfection in this direction, and at one time and another such claims have been laid before the public. But the public have never been so fortunate as to realize the fact, for it is an impossibility to obtain fowls that will lay at all times; a few months at a time is all we can expect the same fowl to lay without rest. The frequency and duration of these periods of rest determine the value of the birds. There is a great difference in breeds, and a still greater difference in the care given the fowls. Some breeds of fowls lay only a single clutch of eggs in the Spring, and then begin setting; others will lay two, three or more clutches before becoming broody, while there are others which rarely or never sit; yet all have their periods of rest; at least a short period for molting. Good treatment and good care are always promptly paid for, and often here is where a fault lies with the average keeper.

The natural tendency of all fowls is to produce eggs only in Spring and Summer, and our improvements in this particular are due to good care, selection and improvement in breeding. To make it comparatively easy to obtain eggs in Winter some previous arrangements are essential. Chicks of the larger breeds should be hatched as early as the middle of April, that they may obtain a good growth. The smaller breeds may do well enough hatched by the middle of May. For Winter layers hardy breeds with small combs are best, as less liable to injury in extreme cold weather. All fowls require warm houses, from which cold winds are shut off and much sunshine is admitted, so that the fowls may be comfortable. Plenty and variety of food and drink should be always before them, or given at stated intervals, and should not be ice cold. Constant good care is necessary if it is intended that they should lay eggs in Winter. It is necessary to keep in mind that good substitutes for all the fowls gather running at large in Summer should be provided and given daily.

With all the conditions perfectly favorable, the farmer may have to feed his fowls until he is discouraged, and ready to give up, before he sees any prospect of eggs. But if he perseveres intelligently the eggs are sure to come, and pay him well for all his care. Fresh eggs in Winter always sell readily at extra prices, besides furnishing the farmer's table with many a luxury which otherwise would be missed. Winter-laying fowls should have plenty of shelter, where they can busy themselves without the necessity of going out in the rain or wet when the ground is damp and cold, as such exposure affects the health and the product of eggs. Stimulating and heat producing food should be freely given all through the Winter. By good management I have had fowls lay regularly, averaging four to six eggs each per week for the Winter months, and sometimes have had as many eggs per day, for successive days, as I had hens.—*W. W. White in Country Gentleman.*

Cotton Seed Meal.

A. B. Allen, of New York, says: "I have lately made a careful trial with one cow, and find that adding two pounds per day of cotton seed meal to her rations (one pound in the morning and one pound at night) increased the yield of her butter a fraction over one pound per week. The cost of the cotton seed meal, delivered at my barn, is two cents per pound, which would amount to 28 cents per week. The butter was sold at the village store for 35 cents per pound, making the profit in feeding the above meal seven cents per week on the butter alone. But this does not tell the whole story, for the cow is kept in much better condition by the cotton seed meal than she would be without it, for she is almost fat enough for the butcher. In addition to this, her manure is considerably the richer for the meal. And then there is the pleasure of seeing the animal in first-rate health, and carrying a thick, warm, soft, smooth coat of hair through the cold weather."

Smallpox Ravages in Kentucky.

SHILOH, Jan. 10.—Smallpox is raging here. Stores are closed, and business suspended. Whole families are stricken, and citizens are fleeing. Several physicians have died. The disease is unusually fatal.

"The Only Thing That Ever Did Me Good."

Writing of the very remarkable improvement in her condition which followed the use of a single Home Treatment supply, a patient at Walworth, New York, says: "It has been about one month since I used up my three months' supply of Oxygen, and I am feeling quite well again. I do not have any cough now, nor hoarseness. IT IS THE ONLY THING THAT EVER DID ME ANY GOOD, and I thank you very much for THE WONDERFUL GOOD IT HAS DONE FOR ME. I do all my work, can walk a long distance; Do not seem to get tired. I HAVE NOT DONE SO MUCH WORK FOR ALMOST TWO YEARS AS I DO NOW. COULD BUT JUST GET AROUND THE HOUSE when I first commenced using the Oxygen." Our Treatise on Compound Oxygen, its nature, action and results, with reports of cases and full information SENT FREE. DRS. STARKEY & PALEN, 1109 and 1111 Girard street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Sunday School.

The Healing Power.

LESSON IV, SUNDAY, JANUARY 28, 1883.

Golden Text—Then shall the lame leap as a hart, and the tongue of the dumb sing.—Isa. 35:6.

LESSON TEXT.

[Acts 3: 1-11.]

1. Now Peter and John went up together into the temple at the hour of prayer, being the ninth hour.
2. And a certain man lame from his mother's womb was carried, whom they laid daily at the gate of the temple which is called Beautiful, to ask alms of them that entered into the temple.
3. Who, seeing Peter and John about to go into the temple, asked an alms.
4. And Peter, fastening his eyes upon him with John, said, Look on us.
5. And he gave heed unto them, expecting to receive something of them.
6. And Peter said, Silver and gold have I none; but such as I have give I thee. In the name of Jesus of Nazareth, rise and walk.
7. And he took him by the right hand and lifted him up; and immediately his feet and ankle bones recived strength.
8. And he, leaping up, stood and walked, and entered with them into the temple, walking, and leaping, and praising God.
9. And all the people saw him walking and praising God.
10. And they knew that it was he which sat for alms at the Beautiful gate of the temple; and they were filled with wonder and amazement at that which had happened unto him.
11. And as the lame man which was healed held Peter and John, all the people ran together unto them in the porch that is called Solomon's, greatly wondering.

ILLUSTRATIVE APPLICATIONS.

Peter and John were going up into the temple at the hour of prayer (v. 1). There are persons who claim to be so full of piety that they have no need to give any prominence to particular places, or to particular hours, for their part in worship. They say that no one time, nor any one place is better than another to them for prayer or praise. They can get just as near to God, and just as satisfactorily, in their own homes as in any man-made temple; and they have no more need to pray in their bed-chamber at morning and at evening than in their places of business at mid-day. But Peter and John were not of this sort. They recognized the value of set times and places for worship; yet we may believe that they were not any less ready to pray and praise at other times and elsewhere on account of this. Indeed, from what we know of the piety of Peter and John, in comparison with the piety of those persons who have no special time or place for worship, it looks as if Peter and John had the better idea on this point.

A certain man that was lame from his mother's womb was carried, whom they laid daily at the door of the temple (v. 2). That day probably seemed to that poor cripple like every other day of his life, but it was a very different day from any he had ever known. God's richest blessing for him was just before him now; but he had no thought or hope of it. And that is the way with a great many of God's children. If they judge of their future by their past, it is not nearly so bright if judged by the power and the goodness of God. Faith is a better guide than experience to the child of God. Whatever it is best for us to have, we can have, even if all our life thus far has passed without a gleam of its possibility. Not what God has done for us hitherto, but what God can do for us now or in the future, ought to be the standard of our faith and the measure of our expectations.

Peter said, Silver and gold have I none; but what I have that give I thee (v. 6). It is a great deal better to have no silver and gold and have a willingness to give, than to have plenty of both silver and gold without a willingness to part with them. It is better for the one who needs help, and it is better for the one who can give help. Perhaps if Peter and John had had lots of money they would have looked straight ahead and pushed through that beautiful door, hurrying in to pray, without stopping to give attention to that persistent and life-long cripple; "because, you know, rich folks have so many calls on them that they must shut down somewhere!" It is well for that cripple that Peter and John were not overstocked with silver and gold; and it is well for him also that they were willing to give him such help as they could give. Even rich men couldn't be expected to do more than that.

He entered with them into the temple, walking, and leaping, and praising God (v. 8). It certainly was right for that man to praise God at such a time. Most men would have been able to see a bright side to the providence which he rejoiced over. But, after all, there is no such display of grace in that man's praising God as in the rejoicing which went up from Paul and Silas, with their feet in the stocks and their backs smarting from the scourge, in their Philippi prison-cell at midnight. God had not changed since the cripple lay poor and helpless at the temple entrance. God was as deserving of praise then as now. It is a good thing to give thanks unto the Lord when we have some fresh gift from him that we have been longing for; but it is even a better thing to give thanks unto the Lord when our praise of him for what he is and for what we can trust him for, rather than for what we already have from him in the line of our selfish longings. You, perhaps, have been able to walk and leap for a great many years. Have you been thanking God for it all this while? Why shouldn't you be as grateful for the use of your limbs as if you had once been a cripple?

All the people saw him . . . and they were filled with wonder and amazement (v. 10). Yes, they were filled with wonder and amazement: but it doesn't appear that they were filled with *faith.* Miracles are sure to attract attention. They would never fail to draw a crowd and to excite wondering comment. But the seeing of miracles, or the hearing about them, does not necessarily, nor commonly, lead the seers and the hearers to a personal submission to and trust in Him by whose power the miracles are wrought. One sermon by Peter, inspired of the Holy Spirit, was followed by the conversion of "three thousand souls;" but this miracle of Peter and John in healing the man who was a cripple from his birth doesn't seem to have resulted in the conversion of the thousandth part of the number hopefully reached through that sermon. Yet the people who saw the miracle "were filled with wonder and amazement," and "all the people ran together, greatly wondering." If we want wonder and amazement on the part of the people, and want to see all the people running together, full of wonder, we ought to long and pray for miracles; but if we want souls saved, we had better long and pray for preachers to preach like Peter. Wonder and amazement are good enough in their way, but they are not so good as soul-saving.—*H. Clay Trumbull, in Sunday School Times.*

$75,000 Awarded in a Breach of Promise Case.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—In the suit in a Brooklyn Court of Alice Livingston against H. Y. Fleming, a New York merchant, to recover $75,000 for breach of promise of marriage, the jury gave a verdict for the full amount claimed. The proceedings against Fleming had been managed by the mother of the plaintiff. It was charged that the defendant had long been intimate with the plaintiff, that he was the father of her child, which was invariably with her in Court, and that he had made promises to marry her. Threats to go to law and demands for money and for the support of Alice were begun. Mrs. Bliss demanded $30 a week for Alice, and he agreed to pay this. He at first paid the money in cash, and then checks were asked for, and he gave a number of checks between August, 1881, and the time the suit was brought. The defendant did not deny his relations to the plaintiff, but endeavored to show her bad reputation, and that she and her mother had conspired together to extort money from him.

The case will undoubtedly be appealed.

Vanderbilt After the Illinois Central.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—The Tribune says Vanderbilt, tired of paying the Illinois Central a heavy rental for the use of its tracks into the City by the Michigan Central, and desiring also free entrance for his new acquisition, the Nickel Plate, is contemplating purchasing the Illinois Central, and in fact has been quietly buying its stock, expecting evidently to get aid of the Holland stockholders of that road.

Michigan Fusionists.

LANSING, Jan. 11.—The Fusion members of the Legislature held a caucus this evening, and after adopting the three-fourth rule, balloted for a candidate for United States Senator. On the 7th ballot Byron E. Stout, of Pontiac, was nominated by 41 votes out of 48.

The Tall Sycamore of the Wabash.

The special correspondent of the *Indianapolis (Ind.) Journal* embodies in a recent communication the following from Hon. Daniel W. Vorhees: I consider St. Jacobs Oil a splendid remedy. I suffered from an affection of the back and kidneys, with some rheumatism—in fact, it was rheumatism of the back. I used St. Jacobs Oil, and found it very efficacious. It gave me instantaneous relief, and finally cured me completely.

CONGRESSIONAL.

47th Congress—Second Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.

Sen. Brown presented the memorial of the Georgia Legislature in favor of the passage of the educational bill.

Sen. Beck, a memorial of the faculty of the Kentucky University in favor of an appropriation to support schools in the States.

Sen. Dawes, similar memorial from the faculty of Amherst College.

Sen. Cockerel, from the Military Affairs, reported favorably the bill granting the right of way for railroad and telegraph companies through the Fort Smith military reservation.

On motion of Vest a resolution was adopted directing the Secretary of the Interior to transmit to the Senate copies of correspondence relating to leasing the Yellowstone Park.

Sen. Van Wyck called up his resolution requesting the Postmaster General to suspend the contract for daily mail service between Fort Niobrara and Deadwood, and from Chamberlain to Rapid City. Sen. Van Wyck said the proposed routes would run through a wild Indian country, benefitting nobody but the two railroad companies, who desired to secure in this way two connecting stage lines at Government expense. Sen. Van Wyck's resolution was adopted.

Sen. Hoar, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the House bill extending the time for filing claims under the act re-establishing the Court of the Commissioners of Alabama Claims.

Sen. Morgan called up the joint-resolution authorizing Ensign Reynolds to accept a decoration from the Emperor of Austria. Adopted.

Sen. Morrill called up his resolution to provide for the termination of the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty, and moved its reference to the Committee on Finance. After debate, agreed to.

The Senate insisted upon its amendment to the Military Academy, Consular and Naval appropriation bills, and appointed committees of conference.

At 2 o'clock the Presidential Succession bill was taken up as unfinished business.

Sen. Edmunds' motion to recommit the Presidential Succession bill to the Committee on Judiciary was lost; ayes, 20; nays, 30.

After disposing of the various amendments the bill passed by ayes, 40; noes, 13.

The noes were Sens. Blair, Cockerell, Coke, Edmunds, George, Jonas, Jones (Fla.), McMillan, Miller (Cal.), Vance, Vest, Voorhees and Williams.

Sen. Blair called up, as a special order, the bill to aid in the establishment and temporary support of schools.

Sen. Logan said the proposal to distribute funds, upon the basis of illiteracy, was proposed to make certain States pay for the education of the people of other States.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

On motion of Mr. Rice (Mass.) the joint resolution providing for a new mixed commission on Venezuelan Claims, was made the special order of January 10. Debate on the Shipping bill was then resumed.

Mr. Bisbee (Fla.) thought there were fatal objections to the sections exempting vessels engaged in foreign trade from State and municipal taxation.

Mr. Springer, (Ill.) was about to proceed with an argument of the same character, when a colored man in the gallery arose and began speaking in a loud voice. He was immediately ejected by the doorkeeper. Mr. Springer, trusting the interruptions would not be taken from his time, continued, contending that it was a most extraordinary doctrine that Congress could interfere with State taxation not prohibited by the Constitution. At the conclusion of Mr. Springer's remarks, the regular order was interrupted to allow Mr. Blackburn to report back the Military Academy bill with the Senate amendments, which were non-concurred in and consideration of the Shipping bill was resumed, Mr. Herbert (Ala.) taking the floor.

After the discussion the bill was read by sections for amendments.

On motion of Crapo (Mass.) the section prohibiting the payment of advance wages to seamen was amended so as not to apply to seamen in the whaling business.

The bill then went over without further action.

On motion of Burrows (Mich.) the Senate amendments to the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bills were non-concurred in, and Burrows, Robison and Cox (N. Y.) were appointed a Conference Committee.

Messrs. Blackburn, Ryan and Butler were appointed a Conference Committee on the Military Academy Appropriasion bill.

Mr. Dunn (Ark.) introduced, by request, a bill to incorporate the Kansas, New Mexico & Pacific Railway Company, to construct a road from Fort Smith, Ark., to Albuquerque, N. M.

Adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.

Sen. Lapham presented a petition from members of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation for the passage of the Lowell Bankruptcy bill.

Sen. Platt said the Committee on Pensions was unable to arrive at a conclusion at the last meeting, respecting the bill granting increased pensions to one armed and one legged soldiers owing to the absence of the Chairman on account of sickness.

Sen. Frye introduced a joint resolution providing for the termination of the fisheries articles of treaty between the United States and Great Britain, concluded at Washington May 8, 1871, and moved its reference to the Committee on Foreign Relations. He was very anxious that the Committee should act promptly in the matter. He thought these articles ought not to be allowed to continue in force another day, because the fishing privileges which we gave to the Canadians were very valuable, while those which they gave us were worthless; though by gross mismanagement on our part and skillful diplomacy on the part of Canadian authorities we have been required to pay and had paid $5,500,000 for them. He thought this a munificent gift to Canada, for every cent of it was a gift. He charged that where we took one barrel of mackerel in their waters under article 18 of the treaty, they took 100 in ours. He also made the point that Canadians are permitted to export fish to the United States free of duty. After further discussion the resolution was referred as Sen. Frye suggested.

Sen. Ingalls offered a resolution directing the Committee on Judiciary to inquire and report what legislation is necessary to ascertain and determine when the powers and duties of the Presidential office shall devolve upon the Vice President in case of the inability of the President to discharge the same. At the suggestion of Sen. Garland the resolution went over.

At the close of the morning hour Sen. Morrill moved to postpone the Education and Bankruptcy bills. Agreed to. The Tariff bill was taken up for consideration.

Sen. Morrill addressed the Senate and said: "At the outset permit me to say the report on this bill by the Senate Committee on Finance has not been made in the spirit of antagonism to, or competition with the Ways and Means Committee of the House, but in view of the early termination of the present Congress it has been made to secure with greater certainty a reduction of the too abundant revenue from both internal taxes and tariff, by such timely consideration as would promote favorable action on the part of the Senate as well as the House before the close of the present session. If the bill should become a law, it will hereafter be limited to spirits, beer and tobacco, including snuff and cigars. It cannot fail to be seen that a very substantial reduction is proposed and in some cases, possibly, it is more radical than the future may justify. The reduction of rates on sugar and on iron and steel, on cotton and silks, and on wool and woolens is large and emphatic. The free list has also been considerably increased. Sections 2,907 and 2,908 of the existing statutes require the addition to the cost or value of imported articles on which ad valorem duties are to be computed, the cost of inland transportation, packages and commissions. All of this it is proposed to repeal and this will of course cause a conspicuous reduction of the many heavy articles, especially crockery and chinaware, but it will greatly simplify the work of customs officers. Without some compensation this change of law would be very disastrous to home industry in china and crockery. The Tariff Commission therefore reported in favor of 15 per cent. addition to the present rate of duty; but the Committee on Finance reported only 10 per cent. This will only leave this class of trade, it is believed, in its present condition. The repeal and reductions proposed by the internal revenue taxes aggregate nearly $3,000,000. If there is any proposition in the present bill which it shall be made to appear will crush any legitimate enterprise or retard it, I shall feel at liberty to do what I can to correct it."

Sen. Beck attacked the report of the Tariff Commission, saying, while plausibly professing to reduce duties, it really increased them on many important articles.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill in Committee of the Whole.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

On motion of Mr. Peele (Ind.) the Senate bill authorizing the Public Printer to pay for extra work, passed.

Mr. Mills (Tex.) offered a resolution calling on the Attorney General for information as to persons employed as attorneys and others prosecuting the star route case; the terms of the contract with each, amount paid each, and the probable amount of the prosecution now pending and such as he contemplates instituting. Referred.

Mr. Crapo offered a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire what legislation is necessary to establish by law uniform and equitable telegraphic rates between States of the Union and foreign countries. Referred.

Mr. Blanchard (La.) introduced a joint resolution expressive of regret and sympathy for the death of Gambetta. Referred.

Mr. Aldrich (Ill.) introduced a bill which provides that whenever the owner of distilled spirits, designing to export the same, shall have given bond for the exportation thereof, under provisions of the act of June 9, 1874, he may proceed to export without giving the export bond prescribed in paragraph one, section 3,330, Revised Statutes, in the same act. Referred.

The Senate amendments to the Agricultural and Indian Appropriation bill were non-concurred in, and the consideration of the shipping bill was resumed.

Mr. Cox offered an amendment repealing the law requiring the payment of the enumeration of shipping commissioners for shipping seamen, if shipped by master or owner. After debate, he modified the amendment by adding a proviso that the duties performed by the shipping commissioners at home ports be performed by collectors, and that no fees be charged for the services. As modified the amendment was adopted.

The bill went over till to-morrow.

The Speaker announced Crowley, Aldrich, Bisbee, Martin and Cox (N. Y.) as a special committee to investigate the charges against Chief Clerk John Bailey. Also appointed Ryan, Caswell and Lefevre as conferees on the Indian Appropriation bill.

House adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.

At the close of the morning business, according to agreement, the bill for the relief of Fitz John Porter was laid before the Senate. An amendment, reported from the Committee on Military Affairs, providing that Porter shall receive no pay or allowance prior to his reinstatement, was agreed to.

Sen. Conger moved to postpone indefinitely the bill.

The motion to postpone the bill indefinitely was lost—yeas, 24; nays, 31.

The question being on the passage of the bill, Sen. Hoar spoke briefly in explanation of the vote he intended to give. The name of Pres. Lincoln had been invoked to prevent this act of justice, but he believed if Pres. Lincoln could be called upon to vote upon the case as now presented his vote would be cast as he (Hoar) intended to cast his own. He did not know what prejudice or what honest love of country he might offend by that vote; he would rather incur almost anything else than the disapprobation of some men who would be grieved by his action upon this bill, but he had done his best to discover his duty, and he thanked God for giving him grace to perform it.

Sen. Logan, to show Gen. Grant's inconsistency on the question, referring to strict obedience of orders of superior officers, read an order sent by him to the late Gen. Hurlbut in one of the Western campaigns, directing him to make a certain march and go through to Corinth. Hurlbut replied by telegraph he thought he understood the order, but wished to be certain and that if he did understand it, it involved the loss of his whole command, to which Grant replied: "I am glad you comprehend my order so accurately." [Laughter.]

Sen. Logan spoke again briefly of some of the facts in the Porter case; he denounced Porter's action as infamous in the extreme and denied any new facts had come to light to justify the gentlemen in changing their minds. These changes had not been produced by facts or law, but certain other influences.

Sen. Cameron (Pa.) spoke in favor of the bill. He believed Porter had been a loyal soldier of the Union, whose mistakes, if he made any, were of the head and not of the heart. He believed that it was to a great extent through him that the services of Gen. George H. Thomas were secured to the side of the Union. Gen. Thomas, then Maj. Thomas, was stationed at Carlisle barracks. An order was received from the War Department by messenger who came across the country directing Maj. Porter to send troops then at Carlisle to Washington with directions to have them cut their way through. Porter, with a quick perception of the gravity of the situation, and showing a thorough knowledge of the fitness of the man for the duty to be performed, selected Thomas from those Majors and ordered him to report to him at my office in Harrisburg, that being Porter's headquarters. Thomas arrived there promptly the same evening. When informed of the duty to be performed, Thomas hesitated, and then began a conversation between the two officers which continued until morning, and made a lasting impression on my mind. Thomas argued against war. Porter took the position that he (Thomas) as a soldier had no right to look at the cause of the trouble, but as an officer of the United States Army, it was his duty to defend his flag whenever it was attacked, whether by foes from within or from without. Porter plead as zealously, as eloquently as I have ever heard any man plead a cause in which his whole heart was engaged, and it was this pleading which caused Thomas to arrive at a decision. From that time forward there was no doubt, no hesitancy, no wavering, but an earnest, hearty support to the side which had for its motto the interest of the Union, and to-day Gen. Thomas' name is among the brightest, best and purest of its military heroes. If Fitz John Porter was to any extent instrumental in saving this great name to our list of military heroes, I ask should not this country be grateful to him? I think it should.

Sen Conger read a letter of Garfield's, written in 1878 to Capt. Lee, calling the bill for the relief of Porter an "astounding proposition," and saying the bill should never pass without calling out in review history which would enlighten the people on the most disgraceful portion of our military history.

The bill then passed by the following vote:

AYES—Barrow, Beck, Brown, Butler, Call, Camden, Cameron (Pa.), Cockrell, Coke, Davis (W. Va.), Farley, Garland, George, Gorman, Groome, Hampton, Hoar, Jackson, Jonas, Jones (Fla.), Lamar, Maxey, Horgan, Pendleton, Pugh, Ransom, Saulsbury, Sewell, Slater, Vance, Vest, Voorhees, Walker—33.

NOES—Aldrich, Anthony, Blair, Cameron (Wis.), Chilcott, Conger, Davis (Ills.), Dawes, Edmunds, Frye, Hale, Harrison, Hawley, Hill, Ingalls, Kellogg, Logan, McDill, McMillan, Miller (Cal.), Miller (N. Y.), Morris, Platt, Plumb, Rollins, Sawyer, Windom—27.

The bill as passed authorizes the President to nominate, and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint Porter, late Major General of United States Volunteers and Brevet Brigadier General and Colonel of the Army, to the position of Colonel in the Army of the United States, of the same grade and rank held by him at the time of his dismissal, and in his discretion to place him on the retired list of the Army, as of that grade, the retired list being thereby increased in number to that extent, provided the said Porter shall receive no pay, compensation or allowance whatsoever, prior to his appointment under this act.

Ingalls' resolution, directing the Committee on Judiciary to inquire and report what legislation is necessary to provide for ascertaining the existence and termination of the Presidential inability was passed.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the Tariff bill. The provision for the collection of duties on non-enumerated articles resembling equally two or more enumerated articles, was amended on notice of Coke so as to provide that non-enumerated articles shall pay the lowest rate of duty chargable on the article it resembled instead of the highest duty.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The Speaker announced the conferees on the Agricultural Appropriation bill.

Mr. Page, from the Committee on Commerce, reported back the resolution offered by Mr. Randall, calling on the President for a statement of the aggregate amount expended on river and harbor improvements since the beginning of the Government. Adopted.

Consideration of the Shipping bill was then resumed, the section under discussion being the drawback section, for which the Committee's substitute is pending, limiting the amount of drawback to the amount of tonnage tax collected. To this substitute Candler's free ship amendment is pending. A long discussion ensued.

Just before 4 o'clock Candler's free ship amendment was agreed to—yeas, 126; nays, 104. Adjourned.

The Melville Case.

MEDIA, Pa., Jan. 11.—In the Melville case the defense made a general denial of all charges. The Judge said he would on Wednesday next privately examine the three children, after which he would be ready to hear argument of counsel.

ADVICE TO CONSUMPTIVES.

On the appearance of the first symptoms—as general debility, loss of appetite, pallor, chilly sensations, followed by night sweats and cough—prompt measures for relief should be taken. Consumption is scrofulous disease of the lungs—therefore use the great anti-scrofula, or blood purifier and strength restorer,—Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." Superior to cod liver oil as a nutritive, and unsurpassed as a pectoral. For weak lungs, spitting of blood, and kindred affections, it has no equal. Sold by druggists the world over. For Dr. Pierce's pamphlet on Consumption, send two stamps to WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

TREASURER POLK,

After Buying Up a Detective, Falls Into the Hands of a United States Marshal, Who Refuses $8,000.

SAN ANTONIO, Jan. 9.—Marsh T. Polk, the defaulting Tennessee Treasurer, and his companions, including Detective Cameron, who accompanied them from this city, have been arrested by Deputy United States Marshal Joe Sheeby, Morrill, the car conductor, and others, near Webb, a little town on the International Road, 18 miles north of Laredo. Polk and his party left the train at Webb and attempted to reach the Mexican side of the Rio Grande River on horseback, having purchased horses for that purpose at Webb. After having been detained on suspicion here, they were doubtless afraid of similar and more disastrous experience at Laredo. Sheeby telegraphed the Governor of Tennessee for instructions, also stating that after the arrest Polk offered him $8,000 if the officer would allow him to go on. The offer was refused, and the prisoners and guards will arrive in San Antonio at 6 A. M. to-morrow. Morrill, the conductor, suspected he had big game from the action of Polk and the detective on the train, and telegraphed to Laredo for help to make the arrest, which was sent immediately with the above result.

The action of Joe Price, the detective here, who liberated Polk in San Antonio, is severely condemned, many thinking he was well paid for it, and that Cameron was to receive a large sum after their arrival in Mexico.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 9.—A box has just come to light, left by Treasurer Polk before he decamped with the former Treasurer, D. William Morrows, which box and the contents he had instructed his attorney, John W. Childress, of this city, to take charge of. The box contains various papers, mostly receipts, drafts and due bills, from different persons for amounts varying from $3 to $28,000, and aggregating about $125,000. They date back as far as the Spring of 1879. Among these are due bills of Charles N. Gibbs, former Secretary of State, for $1,000; about the same amount in the name of Rufus K. Polk, and smaller amounts from various members of the last Legislature. There are sight drafts on Thomas O'Connor for about $15,000; also one for $2,000 drawn by a member of the last Legislature on O'Connor. There are vouchers to show that Polk invested $28,000 in a lumber enterprise; also a receipt of D. B. Cooper for $5,000 borrowed money. The other papers in the box give evidence that Polk invested $33,000 in the silver mine in Mexico, and $9,000 in a Nashville gate company. There is one receipt for $8,000 paid Thos. O'Connor for stock in the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company. Notes of William Morrow, former State Treasurer, respectively for $2,500 and $300, and Morrow's check for $700 and $50, together with numerous other small amounts against various persons. These papers were left in the attorney's hands by Polk for collection for the benefit of certain of his named bondsmen. The walnut lumber mentioned is first liable for the balance of the purchase money, about $25,000; the property is probably worth double that.

Detectives Porter and Fields left to-night for Texas, armed with a requisition from the Governor and all necessary papers to secure Col. M. T. Polk.

LAREDO, Jan. 10.—Polk, after his first arrest, was liberated for over $50,000. He was re-arrested hiding in the brush, several miles from Webb, by United States Marshal Sheehy, whom Polk offered $8,000 to release him. It is reported that Polk's nephew and servant crossed into Mexico with a large amount of money. The defaulting Treasurer was accompanied by Private Detective Cameron, whom he had bribed to pilot him out of the country. The detective was also arrested and in turn attempted to bribe Sheehy to allow him to escape, saying he had made a good thing and could put in Sheehy's pockets a few thousand. When captured, Polk's hands and clothing were filled with prickly pear thorns, got from wandering in the thicket.

SAN ANTONIO, Jan. 10.—Polk is under special guard in this City and will be held and not turned over to anyone unless there is some guarantee the reward will be paid. Detective Cameron was put in the County jail. A warrant was also issued for John T. Price, the detective who let Polk go. Officers are now looking for him. Treas. Polk confesses everything. He says he paid Price and Cameron $2,500 in endorsed checks on New Orleans banks, also a lot of gold he had in his pocket for his release. Van Polk got into Mexico with the bulk of the money.

LAREDO, Jan. 10.—Polk left for Austin to-day in charge of two United States Marshals.

PALESTINE, Texas, Jan. 11.—Col. Chas. Gosling, United States Marshal of Texas, is coming up the road from San Antonio with Tennessee's defaulting Treasurer, Polk. Marshal Gosling discovered the alleged detective Price on the train making his escape, and arrested him. He searched Price and found the money Polk had given him to put him across the Rio Grande. The other detective was arrested by Gosling's deputy. Both are in jail at San Antonio. Col. Gosling has thus not only captured Polk, but will bring to justice those so-called and thieving detectives. He will reach Nashville with Polk Saturday night or Sunday morning, via St. Louis.

GERMANY.

American Pork—Relief for the Flood Sufferers—A Meeting of Workmen Broken Up.

BERLIN, Jan. 9.—The importation of American pork was discussed to-day. Richter said there were no reasons whatever for the prohibition of its importation. The Federal Commissioners stated the matter was before the Budstah. The discussion was not terminated and no decision was arrived at, but should the prohibition be issued, it would be brought to the cognizance of the Reichstag.

Bismarck stated the Emperor had just granted 600,000 marks from the Imperial Treasury funds as a contribution for the relief of sufferers by the inundation. He (Bismarck) said he was personally charged by the Emperor to bring about the most speedy application of the money, he, therefore, desired to have an understanding with the deputies from the inundated districts, to whom he wished to see the entire sum transmitted. He missed, he said, the names of the deputies representing the Alsatians from the appeal of the deputies for aid, but he hoped they would attach themselves to the work. He requested the deputies from Bavaria, Baden, Wurtenburg, Hesse and Prussia to visit him to-night and discuss the manner in which the sum the Emperor granted should be applied. The Frankfurter Zeitung has received already large sums, including 1,500 marks from New York in aid of the sufferers by the floods. The same paper organized a rapid distribution of funds, and will gladly receive further contributions from the United States.

It is stated the Rhine land relief bill will propose to place 3,000,000 marks at the disposal of the Government. In response to Bismarck's request all deputies from inundated districts, except the Socialists Lebknecht and Rittinghous, called upon him to-night and conferred with him on the subject of the disposition of the Emperor's grant. It was decided, with the exception of the reserve fund of 160,000 marks, the whole amount of the grant should be at once divided in such manner that Hesse, Palatinate and Prussia should each receive 100,000 marks, Alsace, Baden and Bavaria 40,000 each, and Wurtenburg 20,000. The reserve fund will, after the lapse of a week, be devoted to covering any inequality that may have appeared in the present distribution.

The Court has acquitted Mommsen of the charge of having slandered Bismarck.

A public meeting of workmen yesterday, the largest ever had here since the passage of the Socialist laws, was dissolved by the police amidst the greatest uproar on account of objectionable speeches.

Mace and Sullivan.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—Richard K. Fox says: "I have forwarded the railroad tickets for Mace and Slade. They will leave San Francisco on the 11th inst. in company with William Harding. I shall go to Chicago, and there meet the distinguished individuals, and escort them to this city." Mace is supposed to be in excellent condition, and he and his partner are keeping up their training as they travel. Sullivan and Mace will meet with hard gloves, and as soon as Slade arrives he will be matched for a genuine prize-fight, for $2,500 and the championship. The fight will take place within 100 miles of New Orleans. Sullivan says he has no fears of meeting Mace or the giant that accompanies him.

Smuggling Electric Belts.

BUFFALO, Jan. 9.—James Foster, who represents the Electric Belt Company, of this city, and the Toronto house of Foster, Milburn & Co., was arrested, charged with smuggling. The officers seized several hundred electric belts found in his possession. These articles are chiefly copper, the duty upon them being 50 per cent. They are smuggled from the Toronto house across the border at Erie. Thousands of them have been sold in this country, but none were entered in the custom-house. It is expected that more arrests will be made.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE

In Sick Headache.

Dr. N. S. Read, Chicago, says: "I think it is a remedy of the highest value in many forms of mental and nervous exhaustion, attended by sick headache, dyspepsia and diminished vitality."

HOTEL BURNED,

And Between Fifty and Sixty Lives Lost.

The Newhall House, Milwaukee, in Ruins.

Terrible Scenes—Inmates Jumping from the Windows,

And the Sidewalks Covered With Dead Bodies,

While Other Victims, Rather than Jump, Perish in the Flames.

The Tom Thumb Party in the Hotel—List of the Guests.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 10.—The Newhall House, a six-story brick building, corner of Michigan street and Broadway, burned to the ground this forenoon. The fire was discovered at 4 A. M., and in less than half an hour the whole building, long designated

AS A DEATH TRAP,

was enveloped in flames. Scenes of the utmost terror prevailed, inmates of the doomed building jumping by dozens from the upper stories, covering the stone sidewalks with lifeless bodies. The shrieks of the unfortunates filled the air in a heartrending manner. The people below were unable to render any aid. Quite a number of the terrified guests and employes of the hotel appeared at the windows, and seeing the distance to the ground,

FELL BACK TO PERISH IN THE FAMES.

The employes of the hotel, which accommodated 800 guests, numbered 86, mostly odged in the sixth story. Exit by way of the roof was cut off by fire, and two stand-pipes with fire-ladders were not available for the same reason. A very few were saved by jumping on canvas.

All the stores and offices on the ground floor, with contents were destroyed. They were on the Michigan street side. The offices of the Mutual Union Telegraph Company, H. J. Baumgarner, sign painting shop, Goetz' barber shop, Burdick & Armitage, job printers, on Broadway front; the Manufacturer's Bank, Metropolitan Plate Glass, insurance agencies of Chas. E. Crain, Wm. Durand, G. P. Hewitt, C. F. Hibbard & Co., F. W. Montgomery & Co., B. M. Weil, West & Myers and L. A. Wheeler, and J. H. Watson, agent of the Canada Southern Railway, the office of Nelson's coal yard, and the office of the Merchants' Despatch freight line.

A number of wholesale establishments on East Water street were damaged by fire and falling walls of buildings. Among them were Wm. Craimer, banker; Goodyear Rubber Co.; Louis Schaddeg & Co., wholesale wine; James Morgan, druggist; Zimmerman Bros., clothing.

W. S. Candor, Cashier of the Manufacturers' Bank, carried the cash box of the institution containing money and papers to the amount of $600,000, out of the flames. Insurance agencies and general offices on the first floor scarcely saved any papers.

The insurance on the hotel is stated by C. D. Nash, President of the Newhall House Association, at $125,000, all held in Cincinnati agencies.

THE SCENES AT THE MORGUE,

where now 32 bodies are lying in a ghastly heap on the floor of a small room, are heartrending beyond human power of description. A strong police force is necessary to keep anxious inquirers in line. Nineteen bodies have been identified. Eight bodies are beyond recognition. Mrs. John Gilbert's body was positively identified.

It was a touching scene to see the bride of a night upon the cold marble, charred and bruised, anguish depicted in her delicate features. It is said she was Miss Sutton, of Chicago, previous to marrying Gilbert, who is maddened beyond control.

INDIGNATION.

The fire department called for assistance from the Soldiers' Home, but Gen. Sharpe refused to send a steamer, at which indignation is great. The Chicago & Racine relief steamer is now on the way, but the fire is under control. Firemen made superhuman efforts

ELEVEN WAITER GIRLS

were brought safely across frail ladders stretched over the alley from the sixth story of the hotel to the roof adjoining, the bank building.

The jumping cloth did little service. About a dozen unfortunates attempted to jump, but rebounded from the telegraph wires, a perfect maze of which surrounded the two fronts of the building.

THE APPEALS FOR AID

were piteous, but little could be done. Shortly before the Newhall House alarm a part of the department was called to a small fire about three miles distant, and before the department could be got in working order the house was one massive blaze.

TOM THUMB

got out of the front entrance. His wife was taken down the fire escape by a fireman. S. W. Crampton, the Misses Herbert and Dunlap and W. R. Lavelle, of the Madison Square Company, arrived on the midnight express. The whole were saved by fire escape, only partially dressed.

FROM CHICAGO.

The following dispatch was received just now: "The Board of Trade of Chicago tender sincere sympathy for the people of Milwaukee in their great calamity. If we can do anything to assist you or mitigate suffering let it be known."

THE HOTEL

was built by Daniel Newhall and associate in 1857. The original cost was $155,000, total cost, including furniture, $277,000.

NARROW ESCAPE.

William E. Cramer, of the Evening Wisconsin, was saved through the heroic efforts of Charlie Gressing, a Sentinel typo.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 10.—A. N. Tisdell said: "The night watchman saw the fire first, but before he could do anything the flames shot up the elevator, but how it originated I cannot say. I was awakened by a noise and rushed in, to find the building filled with flame and smoke. People were flying for their lives. After saving my wife, I tried to save others. I met father and mother in their night clothes. I tried to get them to leave the building, which was fast becoming a furnace of flame, but father was apparently out of his head. Said he was bound to go into the flames to save those in the building, but by force I got him to the street, and being afraid if I let him go he would again enter the building, I conducted him by force down Michigan avenue, and when near the alley some one fell from the upper floor to the ground a few feet away, which caused him to become frenzied."

A number of rescued guests say the fire started in the basement and went through the elevator to all parts before the alarm could be given.

A man employed in the baking department, who arrived on the scene about 4 o'clock, states that at 5:30 he passed to the third floor and assisted in rescuing a number of lodgers. It is stated on good authority that there was no fire in the rear portion of the building, where was a wide pair of stairs, by means of which all those quartered in the upper floors could have made their escape. However the smoke was dense, and those who were not suffocated lost their presence of mind.

A remarkable escape, worthy to be recorded, was that of a man whose name could not be learned, who was seen swinging himself from the fifth floor of the burning building until his feet touched the window below. Kicking in the window, he dropped and grabbed the sash. This was repeated until he reached the balcony, from which he was rescued with his hands severely cut.

It is reported on the street that there were 350 guests in the house last night. If this be true the horrors that will be revealed by removal of debris are too dreadful to contemplate.

A terrible obstacle to the saving of life was found in the network of telegraph wires which hedged the building in. Not only did they prevent the firemen from placing ladders against the buildings but it was impossible to hold the canvas in such a position that the unfortunates would not strike the wires first. Even the crowd saw what was the matter and a number of prominent business men stood in front of the Chamber of Commerce building and anathematized the telegraph companies until their throats were parched. There were frequent shouts of "cut the wires down, chop down the poles," but no movement was made to take them down.

A large assemblage of representative business men addressed a petition to the Mayor, earnestly praying the Legislature of the State, and Common Council of the City to pass laws and ordinances compelling the telegraph corporation to place their wires under ground, instead of suspending them on poles.

There is loud talk of incendiarism, in which the Chief concurs, also the police who were first on the ground. No tangible ground can be found for the theory beyond its breaking out at the foot of the elevator and spreading so rapidly. The building was destroyed in one-half hour.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 12.—The dead are: Allen Johnson, Mrs. Allen Johnson, D. G. Powers, Walter Scott, of Milwaukee; T. E. Vanloon, of Albany, N. Y.; Mrs. John Gilbert, of Chicago; J. J. Hough, of Maroa, Ill.; Maggie Sullivan, Mary Conroy, of Milwaukee; Mary McDade, of Mukwanago; Mary McMahon, of Lyndon; Bessie Brown, Ottelie Walsdorf, Augusta Giese, of Milwaukee; Bridget O'Connell, of DuPrairie, Wis.; Nora Flannigan, of Waukeshaw; Mitchell Burke, T. B. Elliott, of Milwaukee; Mary Anderson, of Doylestown; Julia Fogarty, Oconomowoc.

The missing are, of the guests: R. Howie, Miss Libbie Chellis, Prof. B. Mason, Capt. Geo. P. Vose, Milwaukee; L. A. Brown, Philadelphia; Mrs. L. W. Brown, Allegheny, Pa.; John H. Foley, Milwaukee; A. H. Claflin, Chicago; Bradford Kellogg, Louis K. Smith, Milwaukee; Quintas Bram, St. Louis; Dan Martel, Milwaukee; Charles Kelsey of the Tom Thumb Company; W. A. Hall, Laporte, Ind.; Geo. H. Reed, Manitowac, Wis.; R. Goggin, Milwaukee; W. D. Rowell, Freeport, Ill.; Wm. Smith, Chicago, R. G. Butler and family, Milwaukee; James A. Ernst, Shulisburg; a child companion to Miss Chellis, Wyman E. Fulmer, Oconomowoc.

Of servants missing: Lizzie Keney, Mary and Maggie Owens, George Lowry, Fred Barber, Nora Flanigan, J. Schoenbucker, Walter and William Gillett, Mollie Conner, Augusta Tripp, Jane Dunn, Annie Casey, Kitty Connors, Mary Miller, Katie Monaghan, Martha Schlossner, Justus Hoak, Amelia Geesler, Mary Burke, Pat Conroy, Charles Gillon, Gussio Fredericks, Tom Cleary, Sam Mason and Ida Daniels.

The 48 missing are mostly known to be in the ruin, which would make the total of lives lost in the terrible calamity 69.

DISGRACEFUL MEANNESS.

In the midst of numerous expressions of sympathy and offers of aid for sufferers from all parts of the Union the Common Council this afternoon engaged in disgraceful action, squabbling over the expenses for rescue of the dead bodies, some members even demanding to quit work if the stockholders of the Newhall House Association should not be willing to reimburse the City. The scene has caused indignation amounting to threats wherever it became known, and to be Alderman at present is the meanest position in the City. The Aldermen who opposed the work of humanity were: Horace Chase, capitalist, one of the pioneers of Milwaukee; Peter Borth, wholesale liquors; H. Riemer, contractor. The Council, after two hours' hard fighting, concluded to go on with the work of rescuing the bodies, but made no appropriation for night work. The Board of Supervisors acted handsomely, appointing a committee with unlimited power to act.

KNOWN TO BE SAVED.

The following is a correct list of those known to be saved: Elisha Starr, James Ludington, William E. Cramer and wife, L. W. Brown, Mrs. Harshaw, D. J. Paul, Mrs. Hallett and child, all of Milwaukee; H. C. Richer, New York; James Wardrobe, New York; J. A. Prinsin, Sheboygan Falls; J. Vandewall, Cedar Grove; J. R. Duval, Milwaukee; W. B. Lapser, New York; Isaac McCann, Richland Center; Prof. Tomlins, Chicago; B. W. Busebeck, Michigan Central Road; M. Claflin, Chicago; N. C. Jenkins, W. F. Schmidt, Ed. Burnham, R. A. Connelly and S. A. Dixon, all of Chicago; W. T. Durand, Milwaukee; S. C. Craig, Des Moines; William Tanner, Berlin; C. C. Clark, Wausau; J. V. Mahoney, Rock Island; M. Weber, Laporte, Ind.; K. P. Hill, Syracuse, N. Y.; Frank Tucker, Berlin; C. W. Briggs, Grand Rapids; J. T. Richie, Louisville; Tom Thumb and wife; L. W. Brown, Allegheny (wife perished); S. Martin, C. France and D. Cohen, commercial travelers; the whole Antisdel family, E. P. Hoff, Milwaukee; John Gilbert of the Minnie Palmer Company, Mrs. Barker of the Tom Thumb Company, Miss M. Gyett, Sheboygan Falls; E. Pollock, Lancaster; Jas. McAlpine, Milwaukee; A. Hardy, Milwaukee; Mrs. Maguire, Bridget O'Neil and sister; German girl, first name Frances; Julia Burns, Kittie Baylis, Annie Beride, Amelia Stall, Amelia Miller, Dora Cole, Mary Garvin and Mary McCauley, all servants; Misses Mattie Dunlap, Amelia Herbert, W. H. Compton and W. A. Lavelle of the Madison Square Company; Ben Tice, chief clerk.

W. A. Hall, Laporte, Ind., is not missing. He was found in Dr. Bartlett's office with both legs broken, from a jump from a fourth-story window.

DETROIT, Jan. 12.—Allen Johnson and wife, victims of the Newhall House fire at Milwaukee, were formerly very worthy citizens of Pontiac. During the year 184[illegible] and 1844 Mr. Johnson was an inmate in the family of our present City Assessor, J. D. Standish, and a clerk in the store of Peck & Standish, then doing business at Pontiac. Afterward he established a business upon his own account, and in 1847 he married the daughter of Abner Davis and removed to Milwaukee, where he has ever been an esteemed and prosperous merchant and had accumulated a handsome fortune. Of late years he was a partner with Gov. Smith, under the well-known firm name of Smith, Johnson & Co., but latterly at the head of the firm of Allen, Johnson & Co., and had many business correspondents in Detroit.

ACTING PRESIDENT.

Provisions of the Bill as Finally Passed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The bill to provide for the performance of the duties of the office of President in case of the removal by death, resignation or inability of both the President and Vice President as it passed the Senate, enacts that in case of the removal by death, resignation or inability of both the President and Vice President of the United States, the Secretary of State, or if there be none, or in case of his removal by death, resignation or inability, then another member of the Cabinet in this order of precedence: Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of War, Attorney-General, Postmaster General, Secretary of the Navy, Secretary of the Interior, shall act as President until the disability is removed, or until the vacancy is otherwise lawfully filled, such officer being eligible to the office of President under the Constitution, and not under articles of impeachment by the House of Representatives at the time the powers and duties shall devolve on him. Provided that whenever the powers and duties of the President of the United States shall devolve upon any of the persons named, if Congress be not then in session, or if it would not meet regularly within 20 days thereafter, it shall be the duty of the person upon whom said powers and duties shall devolve, to issue a proclamation convening Congress in extraordinary session, giving 20 days notice of the time of meeting.

Section 2 provides that the preceding section shall only be held to describe and apply to those officers who shall have been appointed by the advice and consent of the Senate to the offices therein named.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION.

Four Men and One Woman Instantly Killed—A Boiler Thrown 300 Feet.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., Jan. 9.—A frightful boiler explosion occurred to-day in a blast furnace, resulting in the death of four men and a woman and in the serious injury of several others. Ten boilers were located over the engine-house at an elevation of 35 feet. Two of the largest boilers exploded with terrific force, wrecking the interior of the engine-house and demolishing nearly half of the pattern shop adjoining the engine house. One boiler was carried through the ventilators and broke through the roof of an old mill and fell to the ground. Of 10 boilers only three were left in position. The interior of the engine-house was filled with debris, and men went to work to search for missing bodies. Geo. Grady and Jesse Bright, engineers, were found. Samuel McCandless, boiler tender, was scalded to death. Another man was taken from the ruins unrecognizable. The wife of a puddler named Graft, fetching his dinner, was killed. Wm. Burck and R. Chewell, pattern-makers, were badly injured. The search continues to-night. It is reported one or two employes are still missing. The boiler thrown through the roof of the old mill was hurled 300 feet and fell among about 100 workmen. The damage to the mill machinery is great. Last week the boilers were cleaned, inspected and pronounced safe.

Commercial Treaty with Mexico.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Grant and Romero were before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations two hours this morning, the commercial treaty between Mexico and the United States being under consideration. The terms of the treaty were fully discussed and explained by the Commissioners from the standpoint of reciprocal interests of both countries. Grant remained closeted with members of the Committee quite a while after Romero retired. The treaty, already formulated, relates mainly to mutual concessions in the nature of allowing importation free of duty by each country of certain stated products of the other. The formal signing of the treaty by the Commissioners will probably take place in a few days.

The Senatorship in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Jan. 12.—Gov. Butler pronounces a falsehood in every respect the report that a conference of Democrats and Butler Republicans was held at his office at which it was decided to put him in the field as a candidate for the United States Senate. Butler said no such meeting had ever been held.

A Bungling Burglar.

BOSTON, Jan. 11.—Chas. L. Brown, 14 years old, employed in the office of the Deputy Sheriff, was found handcuffed and with a gag made of a newspaper in his mouth. An attempt had been made to open the safe. The lad said two men had bound him, but finally confessed that he himself had tampered with the safe and then handcuffed and gagged himself.

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News of the Week

TELEGRAPH AND MAIL.

Morton Kelly, the counterfeiter, has been arrested in Philadelphia.

At Wilkesbarre, Pa., the miners are about to demand an increase of wages.

John B. Manning, Democrat, was elected Mayor of Buffalo by 3,715 majority.

The total enrollment of scholars in the Cincinnati schools for the past month has been 31,994.

The United States Supreme Court decides that animals for breeding purposes can be imported free of duty.

Well-known citizens of Boston have forwarded a letter to United States Senator Hoar in the interest of Fitz John Porter.

Andrew Rice, a merchant of Canal Dover, was shot at twice without effect by an unknown assassin while going home from his store.

D. G. Mark, the Southern correspondent of the Detroit Free Press, is reported dying. He was for years a prominent merchant of Evansville, Ind.

The Roane Iron Works, the largest industry in the South, have given notice of a reduction of from 10 to 25 per cent. The company employ 1,300 men.

The Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the coinage of the new five cent nickel piece of a new design, a little larger and thinner than the present coin.

James Crookshite, a freight conductor on the Wisconsin Central Road, was arrested at Phillips for complicity in the murder of H. C. Mead, the Waupaca banker.

At Warsaw, Ind., the jewelry store of E. M. Strangler was robbed of $1,000 worth of goods during the absence of the proprietor at dinner. Wm. Jones, a clerk, is missing.

The House Elections Committee decided to report in favor of seating Cain as delegate from Utah, also Sessinghaus, the contestant in the Missouri case of Sessinghaus against Frost.

Joseph Duvalle, just returned to Aylemer, Quebec, from an insane asylum in Michigan, cured, met John Gordon, the High Constable, on the street and beat him, probably fatally.

Matson, the tank sharp, who has been operating on erased bank drafts in Cleveland, Buffalo and elsewhere, and who has made a number of rich hauls, has been captured in New York.

In the Illinois Senate, Mr. Hamilton presented a resolution, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee, declaring null and void all votes cast for State officers for United States Senator.

The jury returned a verdict of $25,000 against the New York & Long Branch Road in the case of C. M. Woodruff, killed in the disaster at Parker's Creek, near Long Branch, last Summer.

The First National Bank of Midland, Mich., is authorized to begin business; capital, $60,000. The First National Bank of Jessup, Iowa, capital $50,000, is also authorized to begin business.

The time for paying the first call of 15 per cent. on the Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis Company's subscription expired yesterday. Several thousand dollars more was received than the amount called.

The First Comptroller of the Treasury decides that neither the Registers nor Receivers are entitled to a commission of one per centum on the minimum value of lands entered under the timber culture acts.

The Marquis of Lorne wrote Gen. Sherman, asking if it would be safe for Princess Louise to Winter in Charleston. Gen. Sherman promptly replied that, in his opinion, there was no safer or pleasanter place.

Gus Buda, a young man living at Central City, Ill., went to the house of his brother-in-law, Henry Durley, and without warning fired three shots, killing him instantly. Buda escaped. Family troubles caused the act.

The House Elections Committee adopted a resolution declaring no election in the Second Mississippi District. The seat occupied by Manning will consequently be declared vacant and the case go back to the people.

The Court of Claims decides that retired officers of the army where not exempt from the provisions of that section of the revised statutes prohibiting an officer of the Government from prosecuting claims against the United States.

Mrs. Shoubock, a daughter of the late Gen. Gridley, of Bloomington, Ill., has brought suit for $100,000 against her mother, brother and sister, alleging a conspiracy which caused her father to cut down her equitable inheritance.

There is no truth in the statement that the divorce suit entered at Richmond by Mrs. Labouchere has been withdrawn, but the proceedings will probably be dismissed by the Judge because the plaintiff resided in the State only 21 hours.

At Providence, R. I., the A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company attached the property of the Comstock Foundry Company for $125,000, and the Perkins Sheet Iron Company for $300,000, part of the Sprague complications.

Kitty Marsh, the Vermont girl who ran away with a mulatto, was found with him in a small village in New York State, and reluctantly consented to return home. The colored man will be prosecuted for stealing the team with which they drove off.

A package of 100 Wabash tickets, for passage from Kansas City to Chicago, were offered for sale in the former place yesterday and found to be counterfeits. The holder had purchased them on speculation. About $5,000 worth have been palmed off upon scalpers.

The Ohio Spanish Merino Sheep Breeders' Association elected the following officers: W. E. Bogman, Muskingum, President; W. Kennedy, Medina, Treasurer; J. G. Blue, Morrow, Secretary. Resolutions were adopted asking for an increase of the tariff on raw wool.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee at San Francisco for the tri-annual conference of the Knights Templar, it was suggested that a trophy symbolizing the natural wealth of the State be offered as a prize for the best drilled company, instead of the standard of the order, as heretofore given. The trophy is to cost $5,000.

The 31st annual meeting of the United States Agricultural Society was held Wednesday at the Department of Agriculture. John A. King was re-elected President; Major Ben Perley Poore Secretary; and William M. French Treasurer, with a Vice President from each State.

At Chicago, Policeman Peter Soergel shot and killed John Mezok, a Bohemian. Soergel had attended the Catholic Bohemian Church Fair, and at the dance that followed supper was obliged to arrest a man for fighting. The crowd attempted to rescue him, and the officer fired, killing Mezok.

At the Ohio Agricultural Convention resolutions were adopted against the reduction of the tariff. The following members of the Board of Agriculture were elected: C. J. Bailey, Gallia County; W. S. Foster, Champaign; J. C. Levering, Knox; Henry Talcott, Ashtabula; N. A. Sims, Franklin; L. N. Bonham, Butler.

At a meeting of the Ohio Swine Breeders' Association, following officers were elected: President, John M. Milliken, of Hamilton; Vice President, S. H. Todd, of Wakeman; Secretary and Treasurer, D. W. Todd, of Urbana; Executive Committee, Thomas M. Owens, John J. Maxon, D. D. Williams, Edward Klever.

The House Pacific Railroad Committee authorized Flowers to report favorably the pending bill for the consolidation of the Southern Pacific with other roads so as to form a continuous line to the Pacific coast. They also authorized Butterworth to report favorably the Anderson bill to compel the Kansas Pacific to pay the expense of surveying and take out patents for its lands.

During the progress of a dance at Mineral Creek, N. M., a night or two since, a man named Red Sullivan became intoxicated and threatened to kill a merchant named Logan, and started out presumably for that purpose. Arriving at Logan's house, he told him he came to kill him, and reached for his pistol, but Logan was too quick for him and lodged a bullet in his head, killing him instantly.

Some time since Samuel L. Clement brought suit in the United States Court as Chicago against Belford, Clark & Co., publishers, to restrain them from republishing his works. Clemens claimed his pseudonym, "Mark Twain," as a trade mark. The Court held that noms de plume could not be construed as trade-marks, and that failure to copyright left his works open to republication by any one.

Mr. Abram S. Hewitt is credited with the following declaration upon Civil Service Reform: "If I thought that the election of a Democratic President meant 'a clean sweep,' I would not vote the Democratic ticket. The fear that it meant that hurt us two years ago. With a good Civil Service law on the statute book, people will not be so much troubled by that fear, and we shall stand a better chance to win."

The House Judiciary Committee, by a vote of six against six, postponed consideration of the Knott resolution declaring the forfeiture of lands granted the Northern Pacific railroad, and took up the Senate bill increasing the fees of star route witnesses from the far West. The vote on the motion to consider the Knott resolution was: Ayes—Manning, Towshend (Ill.), Knott, Converse, Hammond and Payson. Nays—Reed, Taylor, Briggs, Norcross, Willetts and McCord.

Two thousand cases of smallpox in Baltimore.

Gold certificates issued to date amount to $65,519,840.

Fire at Belfast, Ireland, destroyed a linen factory valued at £30,000.

Henry M. Stanley has reached Congo with 3,000 tons of goods.

United States Senator Ransom has been renominated by the Democratic caucus.

The Ways and Means Committee reduced the rate on fence wire from 1 to ¾ cent per pound.

An appeal has been made to the British public in behalf of the European sufferers from the floods.

The President nominated Everett B. Sanders to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Wauwau, Wis.

At Sulphur Springs, Tex., Jas. W. Mason was called out of his house and shot by an unknown party.

At Pittsburg, William Forsythe shot and killed Samuel Lindley in a bagnio. The murderer escaped.

St. Louis Cotton Exchange protests against a transfer of the Signal Service to the Interior Department.

The Pittsburg Miners' Association has started a movement looking to a National Board of Arbitration.

William B. Napton, lately a Judge of the Missouri Supreme Court, who declared the vagrancy law illegal, is dead.

St. Clair McKelvey, editor of the Albany Argus, was elected Regent of the University by an almost unanimous vote.

The House Elections Committee decided by a vote of 7 to 6, to dismiss the Lee-Richardson South Carolina contest.

A young man at Bellaire, O., committed suicide because a fortune-teller had discouraged him about his future.

The proposed address of French Republicans on the death of Gambetta has been abandoned for lack of harmony.

John Cody, of Manistee, Mich., 66 years of age, expired after a fast of 103 days, forced by ulceration of the stomach.

Reports from various points in New Hampshire and Vermont state the mercury this morning was 20° to 30° below zero.

Egan, Treasurer of the late Land League, is having trouble again about his funds. It is said that £100,000 are unaccounted for.

Arrangements are under way for the organization of a loan and trust company in Cincinnati, with a capital of half a million.

The Springfield Iron Company, of Springfield, Ill., will not permanently discontinue the manufacture of steel rails, as reported.

Matthew Franklin Whittier, only brother of John G. Whittier, the poet, is dead. He was the author of the famous "Ethan Spike" letters.

Samuel Scott, a farmer living near Aberdeen, O., died from bullet wounds received last Monday night at the hands of his nephew.

Prof. Mitchell, of the coast survey, favors Mississippi River improvement, and thinks the work can be completed for $40,000,000.

At a meeting in Philadelphia for relief of German flood sufferers $2,000 was raised, of which amount Dr. E. Morwitz contributed one-half.

The West-side saloon-keepers of Chicago have secured from the brewers an agreement to leave the price of beer at $8 per barrel.

The Massachusetts Commissioners of the Inland Fisheries have just laid down at the hatching house at Winchester 110,000 Lake Superior trout.

Brevet Maj. Z. B. Tower, Colonel of Engineers, now on duty in New York, was placed on the retired list of the army at his own request.

The present police force of New York consists of 2,724 men, divided into three grades of service, the pay ranging from $800 to $1,000 per annum.

The Attorney General of Pennsylvania has decided to submit to the courts for determination the right of telegraph companies to consolidate.

The Bricklayers' National Union, in session at Providence, R. I., advise other unions to vote for eight hours' work per day, regardless of wages.

A company has been formed at Galveston to build an iron pier two miles to deep water, to increase the wharfing facilities at a cost of $1,000,000.

Dr. S. M. Ballard, a prominent politician and land owner, was robbed of $2,700 in cash at his isolated farm in Audubon County, Iowa, last Tuesday.

Hon. C. L. Cushihan, a prominent member of the legal profession at Sault Ste Marie, died suddenly yesterday. His friends reside at Detroit and Brooklyn, N. Y.

John McCrary, while playing with his children in the presence of his wife, was killed by the accidental discharge of a revolver in his hip pocket, at Barclay, Ill.

The New England Tobacco Growers' Association adopted a memorial to Congress representing the injury to tobacco growing of this country by the importation of Sumatra tobacco.

The auction sales of pews of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, netted $57,000. The highest sum paid was $725. The decrease is more than $1,000 compared with last year's rentals.

No additional bodies have been recovered from the ruins of the explosion at Bethlehem Iron Company. Five deaths thus far. Several of the injured are in a dangerous condition.

A shanty belonging to James Davenport, a negro, in Moberly, Mo., burned Wednesday night, together with two of his children. Another case of the parents leaving home in charge of very small children.

The amounts allowed to Pres. Garfield's doctors have in each case been accepted. Dr. Bliss sent a creditor with power of attorney to collect the $6,500 at which his services were audited.

The Chicago Times says the Northwestern Railroad proposes to discharge all employes in its running departments under 21 years old, in order to secure efficiency and prevent accidents from heedlessness.

James B. Grant, Governor-elect of Colorado, was inaugurated with impressive ceremonies. His address was well received. At the November election Gov. Grant was the only Democrat elected on the State ticket.

The sub-Committees of the Senate and House Committees on Public Buildings and Grounds agreed to recommend the purchase of the house in which Abraham Lincoln died for $15,000—$5,000 less than the amount asked.

The Senate Postoffice Committee agreed to report the House bill providing for the issuance of postal notes for transmission in the mails of sums less than $5, for which a fee of three cents is to be charged for each note issued.

The House Judiciary Committee, by a bare majority, decided to table Knott's resolution, which provided for the forfeiture of the Northern Pacific land grants. It is thought this action kills the measure for the present session.

The stockholders of the Norfolk & Western Railroad authorized the connection of the new river branch with lines extending to the Ohio River and a consolidation of the Norfolk & Western with the Norfolk Terminal Company.

Mr. Lorin Blodget has completed his industrial census of Philadelphia. It shows that the industries of the city employ 70,000 more hands, and yield $200,000,000 more products, than the Federal census of 1880 gives them credit for.

The suits in the United States Court, at Chicago, against the distillers, Dickinson, Leach & Co., and the Chicago Alcohol Works, for back taxes, which amounted to $55,000 and $87,000, have been compromised by the payment of $4,000.

A big damage suit has been instituted against Gen. M. S. Haskall, of Goshen, Ind., by W. C. Elliott and P. J. Parmater, County Commissioners, who want $10,000 each for libelous words published by Haskall in reference to their conduct as officials.

Mrs. Hettie Cunningham, a widow, threw her three-year-old boy from the suspension bridge at Fairmount, W. Va., into the Monongahela River, a distance of 52 feet, and then jumped in herself. Both were rescued after floating over the dam below the bridge and were with difficulty resuscitated. No cause is assigned for the act.

The election of officers for the Grand Lodge of Ohio, I. O. O. F., resulted as follows: Grand Master, S. F. A. Vanseiver, Norwalk; Deputy Grand Master, C. L. Young, Columbus; Grand Warden, William Gray, Akron; Grand Secretary, William Chidsey, Cincinnati; Grand Treasurer, George D. Winchell, Cincinnati; Grand Representative, E. K. Wilcox, Cleveland.

It now appears that the immediate cause of the assignment of the Cincinnati Lard Oil Refining Company was the unexplained absence of E. W. Blair, the manager. He was thought to be in Chicago on business, but the company discovered he had gone with his family and heavy baggage to Florida Keys. It is not yet known whether his accounts are correct, but the manner of his disappearance led the company to make an assignment.

Virginia Cameron, daughter of Senator Cameron, was married Thursday evening at her father's residence in Washington to Lieut. Alex Rogers, of the United States Army. The wedding reception was attended by Pres. Arthur, nearly all members of the Cabinet, their wives and daughters, a large representation of the Supreme Court, Senate and House of Representatives, Gen. and Mrs. Grant, Wm. M. Evarts and Gen. Sherman.

DOCTOR—Your pulse shows that, contrary to my instructions, you have been drinking beer. How many glasses have you taken since morning?
PATIENT—(An Opulent Brewer)—S'elp me, Doctor, I wish I knew myself. But the keg 's in the cellar, and if there's any left I will have it measured, and let you know.

FIERCE FLAMES.

The Planters' House, St. Louis, Scorched, and Three Lives Lost.

Children Burned to Death in Dakota—A $100,000 Fire in Neenah, Wis.

A Church and Wagon Works in Ruins—82 Newhall House Victims.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 14.—A fire broke out this morning, shortly after 4 o'clock, in the kitchen of the Planters' House, occupying the block on Fourth street, between Pine and Chestnut streets, and extended to the pantry, store-room and servants' quarters—these all in the building in the rear of and detached from the hotel, which was not ignited. One servant was suffocated to death, one burned, and two others have broken limbs. Loss about $80,000; insured.

It was just 10 minutes past 4 o'clock this morning when the fireman in the engine-room of the Planters' House discovered live coals dropping on the paved alley just outside the window. Going out, he found the alley so densely filled with smoke that it was impossible to distinguish the locality of the fire, which caused it. The fireman ran to the end of the alley, where high gates enclosed it, making, with the frame structure, a long narrow room, in which the smoke had accumulated. He succeeded in getting the gates open, thus creating a current which carried out some of the smoke, and then returned to try to extinguish the fire. He found, however, that it had a strong hold in the store room and in the kitchen, which is immediately over the boiler room, where he was at work.

He gave an alarm, and in three minutes the hotel was a Bedlam. Nearly 300 people, filled with the horrible recollections of the Milwaukee holocaust, were dashing hither and thither through the main corridors, and down the several stairways into the office and street. The hotel employes acted with good sense, promptly rapping long and loud on every door in the house, and five minutes later making a second trip to insure that everybody was up and advised of the danger. Very few waited to dress, as the smoke from the rear of the building, where the fire was located, had already invaded the corridors and was making its way slowly into the rooms. Stopping only to grab a few articles of clothing, men, women and children fled in dismay and would not halt even in the commodious main office, where was light, comfort and little smoke.

As the engines, the first of which arrived within 50 seconds of the sounding of the alarm, dashed up to the hotel, the stream of fugitives began to pour from the doors. There were men in naught but their underclothes, women with but a night-dress and possibly a shawl or cloak over their shoulders, and little children hastily bundled in blankets or other wraps. Few wore shoes, and a great many were in their bare feet. The lights of the Republican and Globe-Democrat offices and of a gambling house, all of which were within the distance of a block, led the half-crazed people to a temporary refuge of warmth, whence carriages in a few moments removed them to other hotels.

Some of the scenes incident to this hegira were quite thrilling, their effect being intensified by the rattle, clang and shriek of the engines and the shouts of the firemen. Soon the main body of the hotel was cleared of guests, and the building was in possession of the firemen, who, within 20 minutes, as a result of a second alarm, had 13 engines at work.

In the meantime, events in the rear of the building were of a far more ugly character. The hotel, which is six stories in height, fronts on the west side of Fourth street, from Chestnut to Pine, while a wing runs back on both Chestnut and Pine streets to a depth of half a block; thus the main building forms three sides of a rectangle. The fourth side is formed by a four-story building 40 years old, midway of which, on the ground floor, is the boiler room above referred to, and the kitchen on the floor above it. The two upper floors were occupied by the help of the house, 75 in number. Alongside the boiler room a narrow stairway rises and comes to the roof. The fire, which started very close to this stairway, was carried up to the roof by the draft in the stairway, and thus not only cut off escape by this means, but also formed a barrier which prevented the men sleeping in the south half of the building from reaching another stairway at the north end; hence, these unfortunates almost smothered by smoke, were compelled to climb out on the roof of the frame structure which abutted over the alley, and thence either to jump or lower themselves by means of a pulley rigged there for hoisting supplies. One poor fellow was seen to start down a stairway before the fire reached the third floor, and an hour later his crispen corpse was found in the kitchen, near the foot of the stairs. Another employe who, although answering to a call, seems to have been too much stupefied by smoke to get up, for two hours afterward his dead body was found on the smoking mattress of his bed. The female help all escaped by the stairway at the north end save one, who broke her ankle in jumping to the roof of a shed.

This evening workmen, engaged in clearing away the debris, found the charred body of a man amid the broken timbers at the foot of the stairway, on the basement floor. It proved to be Henry Blaney, an employe, over 60 years old, who, as a boy, served as chore boy in the hotel. The other two dead men are Carlo Rebole, a scullion, and Dennis Resoate, a carver. The hotel is a very substantial structure, well provided with fire escapes and stairways, remote from each other, and even had the fire invaded it the progress would have been slow. There were two watchmen in the main building. The origin of the fire is unknown.

The proprietor announces that a new kitchen will be in working order by Tuesday morning, and that the National Furniture-men's convention and banquet to take place there Wednesday will not be discommoded.

Children Burned to Death.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Jan. 14.—The dwelling of Henry Pierce, just across the line in Dakota, burned yesterday, his wife accidentally upsetting a lamp while he was at the barn. He returned in time to drag his wife out almost suffocated and in a dead faint. He then rushed in after his two children, aged five and two years, but was driven out badly scorched by the flames, and the little ones were burned to death.

Church Burned.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 14.—To-night fire destroyed the First Presbyterian Church. Services had been held there and the congregation had been dismissed only a quarter of an hour, when the sexton discovered flames ascending the roof, and although the engines promptly responded to the alarm, the structure was completely gutted. The fire originated from a heater. Loss about $25,000; insurance light.

Business Houses Burned.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 14.—This morning at 3:55 a fire broke out in C. Gaffney's store, Neenah, Wis., consumed it and extended to Kimberly & Elwer's drug store on the west, rapidly burning that, and to the Pettibone block on the east, containing the National Bank of Neenah, Miss Lansing's fancy store, Kaine's confectionery store, Kimball's toy store and news room, Mrs. Weber's dress making establishment, and the Post-office, quickly laying all in ruins. The Russell House next took fire and burned out like a tinder box. The walls are still standing. Seaver's boot and shoe store, Clausen & Grain's general merchandise store, and Osier's meat market burned. Russell's loss, $55,000; total loss, $100,000.

Wagon Works Burned.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 14.—The Sentinel's special says: Fire broke out at half-past 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the great wagon and carriage works of F. G. Mandt, at Houghton, 18 miles from Madison, Wis. The fire caught in the main building, which was totally destroyed, together with all the machinery. The loss is estimated at over $100,000. Insured for about $70,000 in 22 companies.

A Smallpox Hospital Burned.

CRISFIELD, Md., Jan. 13.—The Sailors' Smallpox Hospital near this place burned this morning. One of the patients, while delirious, knocked a lamp off the table and then plunged into the river. The nurse followed and rescued him, but the man died soon after. There was a corpse in the house at the time, and it burned.

MICHAEL DAVITT

Assaulted by Drunken Roughs at Oldham—A Free Fight, but No One Killed.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—Davitt appeared at Oldham last evening to deliver an address on the Irish question. When he commenced to speak he was howled down by an organized gang, who attempted to storm the platform, but were repulsed with chairs by the occupants of the platform. A free fight followed, chair legs and brass knuckles being the principle weapons. Many persons were hurt. Davitt called the disturbers a cowardly crew, and declared that if 20 men would follow him he would clear the hall of the gang. He thereupon advanced toward the mob, but was restrained by policemen. Addressing his opponents again, Davitt said that they were miserable, contemptible, cowardly dogs. When they were sitting in taverns, he said, he was fighting the British Government. They were drunken blackguards, and were a disgrace to the name of Nationalists. If Ireland were made up of such she would earn the contempt of the civilized world. He had traveled through England, and Englishmen, although his enemies, had given him a hearing. What a spectacle for the English, he exclaimed, was afforded by these professors of blackguardism, at a time when Ireland was asking for self-government.

The police finally succeeded in removing the disturbers from the hall. A vote of thanks to Davitt was then passed, and the meeting shortly afterward adjourned.

PENSIONS.

Important Action in the House Making Valid Informal Claims.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The House spent three hours Saturday upon bills reported by the special Pensions Committee and passed two of them. The effect of the first one will be to rehabilitate numerous claims, now pending under the arrearage act, which are barred from further prosecution by the fact that the declarations filed by the claimants were sworn to by Justices of the Peace or notaries public, the law requiring that such oaths shall be before a clerk of a Court of Record. Tens of thousands of the declarations in arrearages cases received no examination in the Pension Office until after the expiration of the period for filing such claims, when it was discovered that a large proportion of them were informal for the reason stated. The bill passed to-day legalizes such applications, as well as future declarations which may be sworn to before a Justice of the Peace, or notary; but requires that the official character of the officer shall be certified to by the clerk of a Court of Record.

The other bill passed was one to rerate the pensions of those whose eyesight was destroyed or impaired in the service, or who became partially or wholly deaf. A third bill, extending for two years the time in which claimants under the militia pension act may file claims, provoked a brisk debate, and was killed by Bragg's speech, describing the performances of the Pension Claim Agents.

EGYPT.

What England Proposes in Regard to the Suez Canal and the Slave Trade.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The British note in regard to Egypt proposes that in order to avoid any abuse of the freedom of the Suez Canal, it shall be enacted that in time of war a limitation shall be placed on the time during which the vessels of belligerent powers are permitted to remain in the Canal, and that no troops or munitions of war shall be disembarked, and no hostilities be permitted in the Canal or its approaches, or anywhere in the territorial waters of Egypt, even in the event of Turkey being one of the belligerents. The recurrence of an emergency resembling the late rebellion is provided for by a clause excepting measures for the defense of Egypt from the above restrictions. Every power shall be bound to bear the cost of immediate repair of any damage its vessels may cause in the Canal. Egypt shall take all measures in her power to enforce the conditions imposed upon ships of the belligerent powers using the Canal. No fortifications shall be erected on the Canal or in its vicinity. Nothing in the agreement shall be construed as curtailing the territorial right of Egypt further than is expressly stipulated.

Among other subjects the note declares the question of the suppression of slavery and the slave trade to be one which the British Government has much at heart, and that it will miss no opportunity of advising the Khedive to take steps calculated to attain the end in view.

$50,000 IN GOLD

Stolen from the Vault of the Panama Railroad Company.

PANAMA, Jan. 6.—A shipment of $100,000 was made by the Sub-Treasury in New York, through Wells, Fargo & Co., to the United States fleet on the Pacific, by the steamer City of Para, which arrived at Aspinwall the 29th ult. The money, American gold, was packed in two small kegs, weighing in the neighborhood of 200 pounds each. They were received in Panama the same evening and stored in the Panama Railroad Company's vault. The delivery was not made until Monday, the 1st inst., when, on opening the vault, it was discovered that one keg was missing. No locks had been broken, either of the doors of the freight-house, in which the vault is situated, or of the vault itself. Evidence was found that the keg had been opened in the freight-house, but neither the keg nor any vestige of its valuable contents could be discovered. After a long and careful search, all possible measures were taken to discover the thieves or the booty, but without success. Several arrests have been made.

Clubs Trumps—$30,000 Won—Tremendous Game.

In the City of Lawrenceburg, Ind., Messrs. I. D. Stevens, Geo. Lowe, Louis Garrison, Bailey Love, Clint. Jones, Samuel Dickinson, J. C. Wiles, F. Kiefer, Robt. Kellaugh, Peter Pfalzgraf, George Pfalzgraf and E. Chance formed a club and sent to R. M. Boardman, Louisville, Ky., for tickets in the Commonwealth Distribution Co., and won $30,000. So form clubs and send for tickets. Tickets only $2 each; 27 tickets, $50; 55 tickets for $100. 1,960 prizes, $112,400. $30,000 capital prize. Your chances are greater by forming clubs. Next drawing January 31st.

Mr. Jennings writes from London that Gladstone's illness is more serious than is acknowledged by his physicians.

THE CIRCUS HORROR.

Four Hundred Men, Women and Children Burned to Death.

An Audience of Eight Hundred in a Wooden Death Trap.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 15.—The loss of life by the burning circus in Breditscheff, Saturday, was not so great as first reported, but it is believed over 150 persons perished. The fire broke out towards the end of the performance and was caused by the careless handling of fireworks on the stage. The curtain became ignited and the flames quickly spread to the walls and roof. The members of the orchestra were the first victims. The audience, numbering 800 persons, rushed to the front door, but it opened inward, and as the crowd pressed forward it could not be opened. The rush was then made to the two side doors, both of which were nailed up, thus compelling the people to take to the windows, from which many sprang into the street with their clothes a sheet of flame. The fire brigade arrived within half an hour, but it was impossible to extinguish the flames, as the water in the tanks was frozen.

The fire lasted two hours. Eye witnesses state that when the doors were finally opened a mass of burning persons was visible within. The horses and property of the circus were all destroyed.

The ice broke while the fire brigade were crossing the river, thus preventing them from reaching the fire more promptly.

It is estimated that 90 men, 120 women and 60 children lost their lives. The victims include the Colonel of Police and Vice President of the Berditscheff Bourse. The audience consisted mainly of Jews.

LATER.—The circus was a wooden building. The horses running about wildly increased the confusion. It is estimated now that 400 persons were suffocated, crushed or burned to death.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Melville Before the Jeannette Board—The Star Route Farce—General News.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Rep. Shackelford, of the Third North Carolina District, is dangerously ill.

A warrant has been sworn out against John F. Olmstead, (whose name was withdrawn Saturday for District Commissioner) and others, charging them with doing a real estate business without a license.

The Secretary of the Interior, in a communication to Congress, states that no lands have been patented to land grant railroads for any uncompleted road since March 27, 1882, except in the case of the Wisconsin Central.

The Supreme Court decided that bottles in which ale and beer are imported are subject to a duty of 35 per cent., ad valorem, in addition to the duty of 35 cents per gallon on the ale and beer contained in the bottles.

The Court of Claims rendered a decision in favor of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for $83,333.33, in the suit against the United States under its contract for carrying the mail on the China line a number of years ago.

The metal schedule, as reported by the Senate Finance Committee in their Tariff bill, provoked so much criticism from various interests that to-day, by order of the Committee, a telegram was sent to Oliver, member of the Tariff Commission, who prepared this schedule, to come to Washington at once and explain it.

The Jeannette Board met to-day. Chief Engineer Melville was recalled to identify documents to be introduced as evidence. These included the journal and a letter of the late Jerome Collins, and two letters of DeLong relating to the DeLong-Collins difficulty. Melville testified in addition that he was ignorant of the fact that the bodies which were buried near Matvei were disinterred by Jackson and Larson, until he read of it in the published accounts of the testimony of Noros. The Board will prepare a report of the investigation up to the present time, but the work will not be completed until the Jeannette men in Siberia have been examined. They are expected to return some time in March.

In the star route case the Judge suggested to Merrick that he read to the jury those portions of the indictment relating to each route before putting in the testimony connected with it. In that way the jury could intelligently apply the evidence as it was laid before them. Merrick adopted the suggestion. Picking up a copy of the indictment, he explained to the jury that he would read the part relating to the route from Garland to Parrott City, in connection with which the defendants stood charged with conspiracy.

Wilson—Do you mean to say there were 19 conspirators?

Merrick—I mean to say there are 19 routes set out in this indictment, upon any one of which there is evidence to make out a conspiracy.

Ingersoll objected because a defendant named Turner was named in the indictment, but, upon the suggestion of Davidge, withdrew the objection, remarking, "I will say no more at present. The point is too good in law at this stage of the game."

A number of petitions and letters were read, despite the objections of the defense.

ALASKA.

Rich Mineral Deposits—Eastern Capitalists Investing—No Recognized Authority.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 15.—Wm. G. Morris, Collector of Custom at Sitka, Alaska, has just arrived from the North, and in the course of an interview confidently stated that the very rich mineral deposits of Alaska will not fail to attract great attention in the near future. Lodes are found at the bases of mountains which can be traced up their sides, and worked by surface diggers to such advantage that last season a small force of men made over $250,000. The quartz diggings have been much interfered with by reason that little respect is paid to the proprietary interests of others. Considerable Pacific coast capital is finding its way into Alaska, and has already brought into prominence lines of mine as large as the whole Comstock lode. He believes the mines will show the largest body of ore in sight in the world, and says Eastern capitalists have already sent machinery for the purpose of developing the great mineral regions of Alaska.

As to the shelling of Hoschins village by Commander Merriman, he regarded it in every way justifiable. It only appeared cruel to persons actuated by sentimental reasons, who are wholly unacquainted with the Indian character. He predicts that Alaska is destined to occupy a front rank in American possessions, not only on account of the valuable fisheries, mines and rich mineral deposits, but also for great ship-building facilities. Unfortunately, Alaska is badly in need of recognized authority for the enforcement of the law. This necessity is growing more urgent every day. There would soon be terrible conflicts between antagonistic mining interests unless the Government established a system of laws with authority to enforce them.

Tom Thumb Looking for His Trunk.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 15.—General Tom Thumb has made frequent calls at Police Headquarters every day since the fire to see if his trunk had not been found. He would examine closely every trunk recovered, but has failed to find the object of his search. His trunk contained his overcoat, clothing, jewelry and collection of old coins. The General was indignant over the report that Officer O'Brien rescued him and his wife. Yesterday afternoon he told Chief Wason that he rescued O'Brien, who might otherwise have perished. He admits that O'Brien awakened him and his wife and remained in their room about 10 minutes while they were dressing, but that when they left the room, he found the ladders by which they made their escape, and as he commenced to descend the ladder told O'Brien he had better follow him. The General and his troupe left the City this morning, but not until he had warned the police to notify him immediately if his trunk was found.

Jay Gould's Generosity.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 15.—Jay Gould sends a dispatch subscribing $500 to the relief fund as his personal contribution. Mayor Stowell acknowledging the donation, says: "Please accept my thanks and the thanks of all our citizens for your munificent gift. It is timely, and should rank you with the noble philanthropists that distinguish this age above all previous eras in the world's history."

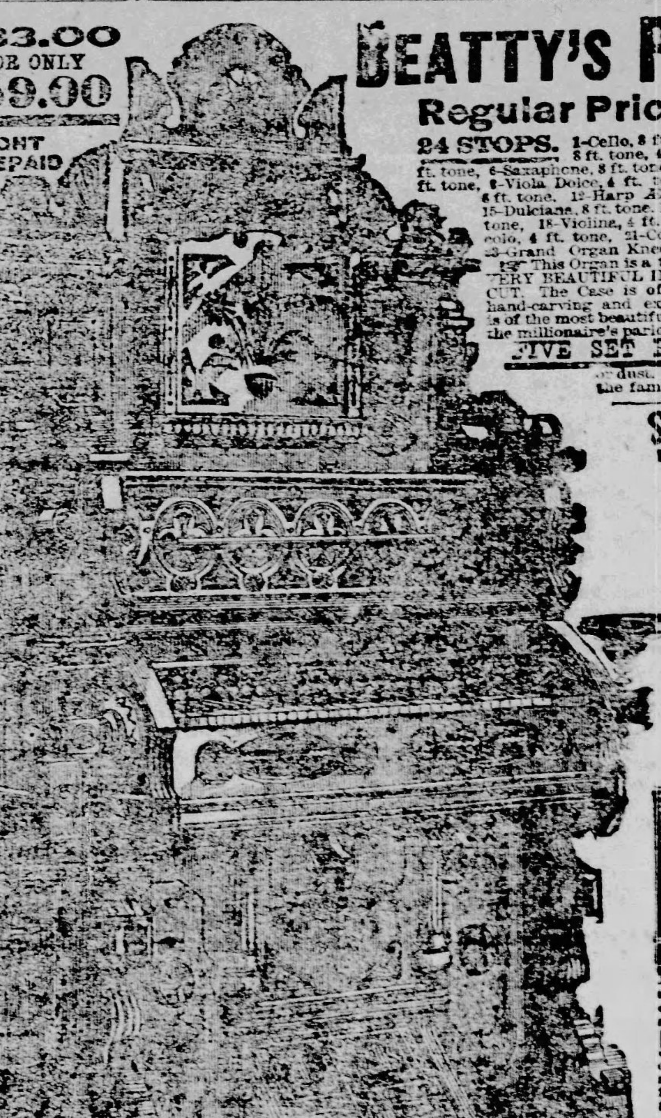
Fire at Sea.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—The steamer Neckar arrived to-day from Bremen. She had taken off the crew of the brig Mary Lizzie, burning seven days. The crew numbered eight persons. Fire was kept down by closing up the holes with sails and blankets. The men were greatly exhausted, being at work day and night since the fire broke out.

The Red Ribbon.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—James A. Savage and Samuel Joyce, alias "The Kid," young men in love with a girl wearing the red ribbon of the Salvation Army and located in "barracks" in Christopher street, met in a liquor saloon in Washington street and quarrelled over the fair sinner saver. Joyce finally stabbed Savage, probably fatally.

$83.00 FOR ONLY $59.00 FREIGHT PREPAID



New Style No. 1215.—Height, 72 ins. Depth, 24 ins. Length, 49 ins. Weight, boxed, about 400 lbs.

BEATTY'S PARLOR ORGANS ONLY $59

Regular Price $83.00 Without Stool, Book and Music.

24 STOPS. 1-Cello, 8 ft. tone, 2-Melodia, 8 ft. tone, 3-Clarabella, 8 ft. tone, 4-Manual Sub-Bass, 16 ft. tone, 5-Bourdon, 16 ft. tone, 6-Saxaphone, 8 ft. tone, 7-Viol di Gamba, 8 ft. tone, 8-Diapason, 8 ft. tone, 9-Viola Dolce, 4 ft. tone, 10-Grand Expressione, 11-French Horn, 8 ft. tone, 12-Harp Æolian, 13-Vox Humana, 14-Echo, 8 ft. tone, 15-Dulciana, 8 ft. tone, 16-Clarionet, 8 ft. tone, 17-Voix Celeste, 8 ft. tone, 18-Violina, 4 ft. tone, 19-Vox Jubilante, 8 ft. tone, 20-Piccolo, 4 ft. tone, 21-Coupler Harmonique, 22-Orchestral Forte, 23-Grand Organ Knee Stop, 24-Right Organ Knee Stop. This Organ is a triumph of the Organ Builder's Art. IT IS VERY BEAUTIFUL IN APPEARANCE, BEING EXACTLY LIKE CUT. The Case is of Solid Walnut, profusely ornamented with hand-carving and expensive fancy veneers. The Music Pocket is of the most beautiful design extant. It is deserving of a place in the millionaire's parlor, would ornament the boudoir of a princess. FIVE SET REEDS. Five Octaves, handsome appearance. It will not take the dirt or dust. It contains the Sweet VOIX CELESTE Stop, the famous French Horn Solo Combination, New Grand Organ Right and Left Knee Stops, to control the entire motion by the knee, if necessary. Five (5) Sets of GOLDEN TONGUE REEDS, as follows: A set of powerful Sub-Bass Reeds; set of 3 Octaves of VOIX CELESTE. One set of FRENCH HORN REEDS, and 2 1/2 Octaves each of Regular GOLDEN TONGUE REEDS. Besides all this, it will be fitted up with an OCTAVE COUPLER, which doubles the power of the instrument. Lamp Stands, Pocket for Music, Beatty's Patent Stop Action, also Sounding Board, &c., &c. It has a sliding lid and conveniently arranged handles for moving. The bellows, which are of the upright pattern, are made from the best quality of rubber cloth, are of great power, and are fitted up with steel springs and the best quality of pedal straps. The Pedals, instead of being covered with carpet, are polished metal, of neat design and never get out of repair or worn.

SPECIAL TEN-DAY OFFER.

If you will remit me $59 and the annexed Coupon within 10 days from the date hereof, I will box and ship you this Organ, with Organ Bench, Book, etc., exactly the same as I sell for $83. You should order immediately, and in no case later than 10 days. One year's test trial given and a full warrantee for six years.

Given under my Hand and Seal this 11th day of January, 1883.

Daniel F. Beatty

COUPON $24 On receipt of this Coupon and $59 in cash by Bank Draft, Post Office Money Order, Registered Letter, Express Prepaid, or by Check on your bank, if forwarded within 10 days from the date hereof, I hereby agree to accept this coupon for $24, as part payment on my celebrated 24 Stop $83 Parlor Organ, with Bench, Book, etc., providing the cash balance of $59 accompanies this coupon; and I will send you a receipted bill in full for $83, and box and ship you the Organ just as it is advertised, fully warranted for six years. Money refunded with interest from the date of remittance if not as represented after one year's use. (Signed,) DANIEL F. BEATTY.

FREIGHT PREPAID. As a further inducement for you (provided you order immediately, within the 10 days) I agree to prepay freight on the above organ to your nearest railroad freight station, any point east of the Mississippi River, or that far on any going west of it. This is a rare opportunity to place an instrument, as it were, at your very door, all freight prepaid, at manufacturer's wholesale prices. Order now; nothing saved by correspondence.

HOW TO ORDER. Enclosed find $59 for organ. I have read your statement in this advertisement, and I order one on condition that it must prove exactly as represented in this advertisement, or I shall return it at the end of one year's use and demand the return of my money, with interest from the very moment I forward it, at six per cent according to your offer. Be very particular to give Name, Post Office, County, State, Freight Station, and on what Railroad. Be sure to remit by Bank Draft, P. O. Money Order, Registered Letter, Express Prepaid, or by Bank Check. You may accept by telegraph on last day and remit by mail on that day which will secure this special offer. I desire this magnificent instrument introduced without delay, hence this special price, PROVIDING ORDER IS GIVEN IMMEDIATELY. Address or call on the Manufacturer, DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.

The Markets.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK'S BUSINESS.

Financial.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO BLADE, WEDNESDAY, Jan. 17, 1883.

TRADE.

There has been but slight change in the condition of trade since last week. The number of failures was larger than during the previous week, but considering the general situation, business is on a sound basis, and when the Spring trade fairly opens most branches of business will show much activity.

To-day's reports up the latest hour by telegraph to the BLADE, say money is loaning at 4½ ₩ cent. Prime mercantile paper, 5½@6½ ₩ cent. Bar silver, 109⅛. Sterling Exchange strong; long, $4.82; sight, $4.86. Government Bonds irregular. State Securities dull, except Tennessee mixed, which advanced ¾ ₩ cent. Railroad bonds active and generally higher. Stocks—After 11 o'clock speculation was quieter, but the market was strong and ⅛@⅞ higher, latter in Jersey Central and Illinois Central.

Government Bonds—5s extended, 102¼; 4½s, 113⅛; 4s, 116⅝; 3s, 103¼; Pacific 6s, '95, 129.

The following will show the change in Government bonds during the past week:

	Jan. 16	Jan. 9.
5's, extended	102¼	102
4½'s, coupons	113⅛	113⅛
4's, "	119⅜	119⅛
3's, registered	103¼	103½
Pacific 6's of '95	129	129

The following is the statement of the New York banks for the week ending Saturday:

Loans, increase	$472,000
Specie, increase	2,325,000
Legal tenders, increase	2,168,300
Deposits, increase	5,038,900
Circulation, decrease	10,900
Reserve, increase	3,233,475

The banks now hold $7,870,700 in excess of legal requirements.

THE MARKETS.

On Tuesday of last week No. 2 Red Wheat was placed upon the market at 101⅛c; on Wednesday it went up to 102⅛c; on Thursday it receded to 102c; on Friday 101⅝c was the value; on Saturday it rose to 102⅛c, and on Monday it noted 102c.

At to-day's session of the Toledo Produce Exchange there was a fair amount of briskness in the Cash Wheat trade, although for the leading grade the quantity taken on each sale was not of large proportions. Prices were a small fraction lower than on yesterday.

Sales No. 2 Red Wheat to-day	19,500 bu
" " " " Saturday	8,500 bu

No 2 Red Wheat, 101⅝c, ⅜c decline. No 2 Red Wabash closed at 101⅝c, ⅛c decline. Lake Shore and D. & M., 101⅝c, ⅛c down. No 3 Red Wheat, 95c for Lake Shore, and 94@94½c for Wabash, the latter to close.

For future delivery there was a fair trade in No. 2. Near months were about unchanged, while deferred months were a little lower.

	Jan. bu.	Feb. bu.	Mar. bu.	April bu.	May bu.
Sales to-day		19000	38000	4000	47000
Sales yester'y	6000	28000	6000	13000	13000

Seller February, 102⅛@102⅜c, latter to close, ⅛c decline. Seller March, 104⅛@105c, better figure last paid, same as on yesterday. Seller April, 106⅛c, ⅜c lower. Seller May opened at 108⅛c, quickly rose to 108⅜c and so held to the conclusion, no change. Seller July, 103⅝c for 5,000 bushels.

Cash Corn was active, with but little change to note. High mixed, 54c. No. 2 Corn, 53⅛c, same as on yesterday. Rejected Corn, 50½@50⅛c, outside to close, ⅛c off. No Grade Wabash Corn, 48c.

For future delivery there was but little done in No. 2 Corn.

Sales to-day	21,000
Sales yesterday	30,000

Seller January, 53⅛c, an unaltered price. Seller March, 52⅜c; seller May, 55⅛c.

Oats—Sales No. 2 at 38⅛@38⅝c.

Clover Seed—Trade moderate; market unchanged. Prime, $8.00; No. 2, $7.75.

The past week did not develope so brisk a trade in wheat as was anticipated. It was thought that after the holidays the movement of wheat would be considerably increased under better prices, but notwithstanding this and the good condition of the roads in most sections of the country, farmers were slow to take advantage of a higher. The stocks in granaries had run low before the harvest of 1882, considering which there is not so great a supply in the United States as many suppose, who calculate the amount of the previous year's wheat in their estimates, supposed to be in farmers' hands. Farmers, especially those who are forehanded, are about as well posted regarding the situation as speculators, and the fact that wheat has not been placed upon the market in greater quantity is evidence that the agricultural part of our population believe that wheat has been too low to correspond with the price of other necessities, and will sell only when convinced that the best price possible is ruling. There seems to be one thing settled beyond question, and that is, that wheat has reached its lowest point.

Corn continues to be held at firm prices, but the probabilities are that within the next 15 days it will be lower. The stock arriving yet grades low.

General Produce.

BUFFALO, Jan. 16.—All grain neglected; quotations nominally unchanged; holders firm.

DETROIT, Jan. 15.—Flour unchanged. Wheat—No. 1 white, cash, January, 100c; February, 100⅝c; March, 102⅜c; April, 104⅛c, bid; May, 108⅛c; No. 2 red, 102c; No. 2 white, 98⅛c; No 2 Red, 101c. Corn steady; No. 2, 55c. Oats steady; No. 2, 39⅛c; No. 2 white, 41c. Receipts, 17,450; shipments, 13,873.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 15.—Wheat—Receipts, 11,000 bu; shipments, 16,000 bu; market weaker and slow; No. 2 red, 92⅝c bid cash; 85⅛c bid February. Corn—Receipts, 26,000 bu; shipments, 23,000 bu; market firmer; 41⅛c bid cash; 41⅜c February; 43⅛c May. Oats dull; 33c bid cash; Butter unchanged; creamery, 30@35c; Kansas dairy, 22@24. Eggs unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 16.—Flour steady and unchanged; family, $4 50@4 75; fancy, $5 00@5 65. Wheat scarce and firm; No 2 Red, 102c. Corn weaker at 54@54⅛c; ear, 51c. Oats strong at 41c. Rye weak and lower at 63@63⅛c. Barley steady; extra No 3 spring, 59@63c. Pork dull at $17 50@17 75. Lard dull at $10 50. Bulk meats quiet at $6 75@9 12½c. Bacon easier but no lower at $8 25@11 00. Whisky steady at 113c.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 16.—Wheat stronger; No. 2 hard at 106c; 97⅜c for No. 2 cash; 97⅜c January; 98⅛c February; 99⅛c March; 105c May; 82c for No. 3; 68c for No. 4. Receipts, 39,000 bu; shipments, 5,000 bu. Corn dull but firm; 56c bid for No. 2; —c rejected. Oats strong; 36⅛c for No. 2; 38⅛c for white. Rye dull at 58⅛c for No. 1; 56c for No 2. Barley dull and easy; 75c for No. 2; 51⅛c for extra No 3.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 15.—Flour—Market quiet and firm; business light; winter superfine, $3 15; Minnesota extra, $5 25@5 75; Pennsylvania extra family, $4 75; western do, $5 35; Indiana do, $5 00; Ohio patents, $6 50@6 90; Illinois patents, $6 50@7 25; Minnesota patents, $7 25. Wheat opened a shad easier and closed firm; No 2 Red in elevator, 110⅜@110⅛c. Corn firm; No. 3 mixed, 57@63c; No 3 yellow, 60@61c; steamer, 64@65c; sail mixed, 66c; sail yellow, 66c. Oats quiet and steady; No. 2 mixed, 44@44⅛c; No. 2 white, 46@50c.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—Wheat stronger; 98c January; 98⅛c February; 99⅛c March; 105⅛c bid May. Corn stronger; 62⅜c cash; —c January; 55⅛c February; 54⅜c March; 55⅞c May. Oats strong and higher; 36⅛c cash; 36⅛ February; 36⅛c March; 38⅛c May. Rye at 61⅛c. Barley unchanged at 80c. Whisky unchanged at 116. Flax seed unchanged at 129@140c. Pork weak and lower at $17 30 cash; $17 42½ February; $17 60 March. Lard weak and lower; $10 67½ cash; $10 70 bid February; $10 82½ March.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—Flour—Receipts, 49,000 bbls; sales, 13,000 bbls; market firm and moderately active. Wheat—Receipts, 71,000 bu; market rather easier and afterwards became firm and advanced a trifle; trade quiet; No 1 white, 111⅛c; 40,000 bu do February, 113⅛@113⅜c; 120,000 bu March, 115⅛@115⅜c; 112,000 April, 117 7-16@117⅝c; 80,000 bu May, 117⅝@118c. Corn—receipts, 29,925 bu; market quiet and unchanged; mixed western, spot, 64@70⅛c; futures, 64⅜@73⅜c; sales $20,000 bu. Oats—receipts, 29,750 bu; market a trifle better; western, 44@50c; sales, 340,000 bu. Beef quiet. Pork quiet and firm; new mess, $18 50@18 75. Lard firm and quiet on spot; options weaker; steam rendered, $11 00. Butter dull and weak; western at 16@38c; Elgin creamery, 40@41c. Cheese firm at 4@14c. Sugar quiet. Molasses unchanged. Petroleum firm. Rice steady. Coffee quiet. Freights steady. Turpentine dull at 52⅛@53c. Rosin steady at $1 57½@1 70. Tallow firm at 8⅛c for western. Eggs firm at 28@29c.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 16.—Flour steady, without change; western superfine, $3 15@3 65; extra, $3 75@4 50; family, $4 75@5 75. Wheat—western opened inactive and higher; No. 2 winter red, spot, 111@111⅛c; January, 111@111⅛c; February, 112@112⅛c; March, 113⅜@114⅛c; April, 116c asked; May, 117⅛c asked. Corn—western quiet and firm; mixed spot, 64⅛@64⅜c; January, 64⅛@64⅜c; February, 62⅛@62⅜c; March, 62⅛@63⅛c. Oats a shade stronger; western white, 49@50c; mixed, 46@48c; Pennsylvania, 46@49c. Rye higher at 72@74c. Hay unchanged; prime to choice, $14 00@15 00. Provisions—unchanged; Mess pork, $18 50@18 75. Bulk Meats—loose shoulders and clear rib sides, packed, $8 00@10 00. Bacon—shoulders, $9 25; clear rib sides $11 25. Hams, $13 75@14 50. Lard—refined, $11 75. Butter dull; western packed, 20@25c; roll, 20@25c. Eggs—fresh firmer at 23@24c; limed at 14@15c. Petroleum, market unchanged; refined, 7⅜@7⅛c. Coffee firm and unchanged; rio cargoes, ordinary to fair, 6¾@8c. Sugar dull; A soft, 8⅛c. Whisky quiet at 117@117⅛c. Freights to Liverpool unchanged—cotton, 5s 2d@5s 3d; flour, 1s 9d; grain, 8d. Receipts—Flour, 2,561 bbls; wheat, 58,946 bu; corn, 53,360 bu; oats, 4,100 bu; rye, 100 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 73,294 bu; corn, 58,324 bu. Sales—Wheat, 137,850 bu; corn, 183,050 bu.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 16.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat higher; No. 2 red, 101⅛@101⅜ cash; 101⅞@102c January; 101⅛@102⅛c February; 103⅛@104c March; 105⅛@105⅜c April; 106⅜@107⅛c May; No. 3 red, 98c. Corn higher and fairly active; 48⅛c cash; —c January; 48⅛@48⅜c February; 49⅛c April; 50⅛@50⅜c May. Oats higher and inactive; 38⅛@38⅜c cash; 38⅛c January; —c February; 38⅛@38⅜c May. Rye higher at 57⅛c. Barley unchanged; prime to fancy at 60@85c. Lead firmat $4 30@4 35. Whisky steady at 114c. Butter unchanged; creamery, 36@40c; dairy, 28@33c. Eggs unchanged at 21@22c. Pork dull and easier at $17 25 cash; $17 35 bid March; $17 60 bid May. Bulk meats easier; long clear, $8 80; short rib, $8 85; short clear, $9 25. Bacon slow; shoulders, $6 40; short-rib, $10 25; short clear, $10 50. Lard nominally $10 37½. Receipts—Flour, 5,000 bbls; wheat, 37,000 bu; corn, 76,000 bu; oats, 13,000 bu; rye, 2,000 bu; barley, 8,000 bu. Shipments—Flour, 8,000 bbls; wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 69,000 bu; oats none; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, none. Hogs opened strong but weakened later; light Yorkers, $5 90@6 00; packing, $6 00@6 20; butchers' to extra, heavy, $6 20@6 35; receipts, 5,500 head; shipments, 1,000 head. Cattle—Marquet quiet; not much done yet; prices unchanged; good to choice shipping steers, $4 25@5 50; butchers', $2 75@4 50; receipts, 1,100 head; shipments, none.

Live Stock Markets.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 15.—Hogs—Market firm; common and light, $5 50@6 40; packing and butchers', $6 35@6 70. Receipts, 6,913 head; shipments, 603 head.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—Hogs—Receipts 28,000 head; shipments, 2,500 head; market opened active and strong and 5@10c higher; common to good mixed, $5 90@6 45; heavy, $6 30@6 95; light, $5 85; skips, $4 00@5 60.

Cattle—Receipts, 5,500 head; shipments, 1,600 head; market more active and firm; no export here; demand fair; prime, $6 00@6 30; good to choice shipping, $5 25@5 90; common to fair, $4 10@5 10; mixed butchers' in fair demand and steady; common to fair, $2 20@4 25; medium to good, $3 90@4 50; stockers and feeders slow but steady at $3 10@4 40.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,000 head; shipments, 600 head; market moderately active and firm; common to fair, $3 25@4 00; medium to good, $4 25@4 75; choice to extra, $5 00@5 60. The Drovers' Journal British cable reports good and strong market for cattle, best selling at 16@17 estimated dead weight. Sheep steady at 17@19c.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Jan. 15.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,244 head; market fair and prices a shade stronger than last week.

Hogs—Receipts, 5,100 head; market active; Philadelphias, $6 60@6 70; Baltimores, $6 50@6 55; Yorkers, $6 30@6 50.

Sheep—Receipts, 5,400 head; market firm and unchanged from last week.

BUFFALO, Jan. 15.—Cattle—Receipts, to-day 1,900 head; consigned through, 140 cars; market slow and dull; prices weaker; good in request, best steers on sale at $6 00@6 40; choice, $5 60@5 90; good shippers, $5 25@5 55; fair to medium, $4 75@5 15; stockers and freders, $3 75@4 25.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 6,800 head; consigned through 12 cars; offerings heady; market dull and slow; fair to good western sheep, $5 50@5 75; good to choice feeders, $4 50@5 25; western lambs, $4 75@6 25.

Hogs—Receipts, 12,900 head; consigned through 64 cars; offerings fair; market firm; sales of Yorkers good to choice, $6 35@6 45; extra, $6 45; light do, $6 20@6 30; good butchers' and medium weights, $6 50@6 60; good heavy, $6 60@6 65; pigs, $5 00@6 10.

BALLTIOMRE, Jan. 15.—Cattle—Market opened fair in some pens, but closed dull; no change in prices; quality considered very best, ; common and medium ½c lower; very best, $5 37½@6 37½; first quality, $4 37½; medium, $3 50@4 00; ordinary, $2 75@3 37½; most sales at $4 00@5 25; receipts, 800 head.

Swine—Fair supply and moderate demand; receipts, 7,632 head; quoted at $8 00@9 00.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 1,931 head; sheep, $4 00@5 75; lambs, $4 00@6 50.

NEW YORK, Jan 15.—Beeves—Receipts for to-day, 4,100 head, making 12,600 head for the week; market firmer and a fraction higher for fair to prime; barely steady for lower grades; extremes, $5 00@6 50 ₩ 100 lbs for live weight; general sales at $5 50@6 30; receipts included 35 car loads for export and 30 car loads arrived too late for to-day's market.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts for to-day, 3,200 head, making 39,000 head for the week; market easier and ½c lower on common and medium sheep and all sorts of lambs; extremes, $5 00@6 50 for sheep, and $6 00@6 50 for lambs; a car load of choice export sheep sold at $6 75 ₩ cwt.

Swine—Receipts for to-days, 12,000 head, making 39,800 head for the week; market dull; live hogs at $6 30@6 75 ₩ 100 lbs.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16.—Cattle—Market fair; sales, 3,000 head; prime, $6 75@7; good, $6 25@6 62½; medium, $5 75@6; common, 5@5 50; fat calves, $3 50@5.

Sheep—Market active; sales, 9,000 head; prime, $6 25@6 50; good, $6@6 12½; medium, $5 25@5 75; common, $4 25@5; lambs, $6@7 25.

Hogs—Market active; sales, 6,300 head; prime, $9 37½@9 50; good, $9@9 25; medium, $8 50@8 75; common, $8@8 25.

The New York Produce Exchange Weekly has the following, showing the visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation, at lake and seaboard ports, for the week ending Jan. 3, 1883:

	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Barley bu.
Jan. 6, 1883	21315550	9239144	4425583	3004?39
Dec. 30, 1882	21008017	9104137	4423379	3040154
Dec. 23, 1882	20614537	8233474	3392885	3321416
Dec. 16, 1882	19781427	7407700	2909462	3393048
Dec. 9, 1882	20190834	7030453	3008228	2108866
Jan. 7, 1882	17530421	16418381	2928193	2818535
Jan. 8, 1881	28892132	16651479	5733835	3215885

The BLADE's telegraph dispatch from London this morning, regarding the markets, is as follows:

The Mark Lane Express, in its review of the British grain trade for the past week, says: The weather has been decidedly more favorable for out-door work. The demand for wheat at the close was slack and disappointing; buyers resisted any advance. Foreign wheat dull, although the market closed somewhat better. Off cargoes there were only sales of No. 2 Chicago spring at 39s3d and 40s. The market is nearly bare. There was better inquiry for futures. Flour in liberal supply, trade slow and prices low. For foreign flour the demand continued to increase. Barley unimproved; foreign quiet. Oats steady and unchanged; foreign improved about 1s. Maize scarce on spot and an improvement is therefore maintained. Sales of English wheat for the past week 32,380 quarters at 40s ₩ quarter, against 45,620 quarters at 45s5d ₩ quarter for the corresponding period last year.

BROOM CORN.

Quotations at Chicago: Good to choice hurl and carpet brush, 6@7c ₩ lb; self working green, 5½@6c; do red-tipped, 4½@5½c; red brush, 4@5c; interior, damaged and stained, 2½@3½c; crooked, 2@3½c.

The New York Produce Exchange Weekly of the latest issue gives the final estimate of the Department of Agriculture of the Wheat crop of 1882, compared with its estimate of the crop of 1881, and with the census report for the crop of 1879:

States.	1879.	1881	1882.
Maine.....Bush.	665,710	617,000	512,000
N. Hampshire	169,310	175,000	148,000
Vermont	337,257	378,000	378,000
Massachusetts	15,788	19,000	20,100
Rhode Island	210	260	300
Connecticut	38,742	39,000	43,000
New York	11,587,766	10,844,000	12,145,000
New Jersey	1,901,739	2,318,000	2,098,000
Pennsylvania	19,492,405	18,797,000	20,300,700
Delaware	1,175,272	1,044,000	1,200,000
Maryland	8,004,864	7,213,000	8,025,000
Virginia	4,822,504	7,165,000	8,811,400
N. Carolina	3,397,395	4,59,000	5,494,800
S. Carolina	962,853	988,000	1,720,030
Georgia	3,159,771	2,903,000	3,812,000
Florida	422	480	600
Alabama	1,529,771	1,479,000	1,700,800
Mississippi	218,950	197,000	250,100
Louisiana	5,043	5,350	7,000
Texas	2,567,760	3,330,000	4,173,700
Arkansas	1,269,730	1,017,000	1,5?6,100
West Virginia	4,001,711	4,4?3,000	4,884,300
Tennessee	7,331,353	6,408,000	8,971,300
Kentucky	11,356,113	8,625,000	17,250,000
Ohio	46,014,639	38,250,000	45,453,000
Indiana	47,284,853	31,353,000	45,461,800
Illinois	51,110,502	26,822,000	52,830,900
Iowa	31,154,205	18,248,000	25,487,200
Missouri	24,966,627	20,309,000	27,508,000
Kansas	17,324,141	19,900,909	33,248,000
Nebraska	13,847,007	13,840,000	14,947,100
Michigan	35,532,543	21,229,000	33,315,400
Wisconsin	24,884,679	17,087,000	20,145,400
Minnesota	32,600,030	35,952,000	37,090,800
California	29,017,707	28,407,000	34,546,600
Oregon	7,480,019	12,613,000	12,?39,800
Nevada	69,298	48,000	49,400
Colorado	1,425,014	1,310,000	17,598,300
Territories	6,778,829	11,300,000	
Total	459,479,505	380,280,000	502,798,000

Comparative cereal crops of United States for 1882 and 1881 and census report for 1879:

	—Agricult'l Department— 1882. Bush.	1881. Bush.	Census, 1880 1879. Bush.
Wheat	510,000,000	380,280,000	459,479,505
Corn	1,635,000,000	1,194,916,000	1,754,861,535
Oats	470,000,000	416,481,000	407,858,999
Barley	40,000,000	41,161,330	44,113,495
Rye	20,000,000	20,704,950	19,831,595
Buckwh't	12,000,000	9,486,200	11,816,327
Total	2,692,000,000	2,066,020,570	2,697,?49,456

The final estimate of the Washington Agricultural Department for the crops of 1882 are:

	Bushels.
Wheat	505,098,696
Corn	1,624,917,800
Oats	47,655,700

WOOL.

The Circular of Gray, Dewey, Gould & Co., of Boston, says of the Wool market:

The transactions of the week fall short of the large transactions noticed in our last, but are fully up to expectations. Leading manufacturers are disposed to stock up freely, and holders have been free sellers at the current rates. Some in the trade look for a better feeling at an early day, but we see no prospect of any immediate improvement. At the same time prices are low enough when we consider the cost in the interior six months ago, and the fact that wool at this time last year was 3@4 ₩ cent. higher on all kinds of washed fleeces, considerable X and XX Ohio and Pennsylvania selling at 43@45c, against a range now of 38@43c ₩ lb. In the interior nothing of any consequence has been done. The bulk of the stock in Ohio is not up in condition, although it is held there at higher prices than it could be forced off in this market. The demand for combing and delaine has been moderate and prices have eased off from late extreme figures. In unwashed fleeces the business has been comparatively light. California wool appears to be attracting more attention than for some time past. In foreign wool there is very little doing, and the sales have been unimportant.

The sales of the week have been as follows: Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces, X, XX and XXX, 38@45c; Michigan and Ohio No. 1, 47@50c; combing and delaine, 40@47c; Texas, 2?@30c; Territory, 16@26c; unwashed and unmerchantable, 18@33c; super and X pulled, 15@48c.

Notes.

The first coke furnace in the South was blown in about 15 years ago, its capacity was a yearly output of 9,000 tons. The industry has grown to such proportions that the estimate of an output of 4 0,000 tons of more, of coke iron for the past fiscal year is a fair one, while the production of charcoal iron, added to these figures, will show a total of 500,000 tons for the year.

The native Indian teas have reached a commercial rank of importance, and promise to become formidable competitors of the Chinese products. Tending to these results are the dishonest practices of the Chinse tea dealers. They largely adulterate their teas for export, especially the cheaper grades. It is claimed that all Indian teas are honestly prepared. This may be taken for granted, since the growing tea-making industry in India is wholly under the control of reputable English managers.

The products of the silk industry in this country for the year ending June 30, 1882, amounted to about $35,000,000. Within the last decade the number of factories engaged in silk manufacture have increased from 86 to 388, while the looms increased from 1,500 to 8,000, and the hands employed from 6,600 to 31,300. The wages paid rose in the 10 years from $2,000,000 to $9,000,000, and many new States not previously engaged in the industry began to manufacture silk, and now have factories at work. These States are Maine, Rhode Island, California, Illinois, Kansas, and Missouri. The main part of the business is still, however, confined to New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania.

In 1859, the year in which the first oil well was sunk, 2,000 bbls of oil were produced. The year following, 500,000 bbls, though not more than one-half of it was consumed. Now the production is about 90,000 bbls a day. The consumption and exports have been constantly increasing, but they have not kept pace with production. Some idea of the immense proportions which this industry has assumed may be gathered from the fact that since the first well was opened in 1859, not less than $1,500,000,000 has been added to the wealth of the country in the value of the crude oil and its products. In 1881 the value of the exports of petroleum and its products reached $40,315,609, which was second only to cotton and cereals.

"The demand for Florida oranges in this market," says the Montreal Gazette, "is gradually increasing, owing to their delicious sweetness, which is preferred to the sharp flavor of the well-known Valencias at this season. The Floridas are neatly packed in cases of 200 each, which command $6.50, and these dealers who handle them state that they are now regularly called for. This fruit is so well appreciated in England that several large English capitalists have recently purchased tracts of land in Florida for the purpose of cultivating it. Its high cost is owing to a limited supply and a growing demand. Valencias cost only $5@5.25 in cases of 420, and, therefore, are considerably cheaper than the Floridas."

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